



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**KERTAS SOALAN
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007**

With Compliments
from

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL, UPM

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PELENGKAP & GENERIK

P.KHIDMAT MAKLUMAT AKADEMIK
UNIMAS



1000161482

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	TMX 2012 Alat Kuasa untuk Pekerja Ilmuan	Haslina bt. Hashim / Regina Garai bt. Abdullah
2	SSX 0022 Hubungan Etnik	Wan Mohd Dasuki b. Wan Abdullah



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

ALAT KUASA UNTUK PEKERJA ILMUAN
(IT Tools for Knowledge Workers)

TMX 2012

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 16 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10.00 – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: DK2 BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Regina Garai Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Shade your answers in the OMR sheet provided.

SECTION A : MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 Marks)

BAHAGIAN A : SOALAN PELBAGAI PILIHAN (30 markah)

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

ARAHAN : JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN

1. The following can be used to access the internet except _____.

Berikut merupakan kaedah untuk mengakses internet kecuali _____.

- A. Dial-up access with Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
- B. Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- C. Cable and satellite access.
- D. Infrared connection.

2. The Web uses the _____ for its existence.

Kewujudan layan Web adalah bergantung kepada _____.

- A. Internet.
- B. Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- C. TCP/IP
- D. Hypertext.

3. The _____ process is the process of transferring document from one computer to another.

Proses _____ merupakan proses untuk menghantar dokumen dari satu komputer ke komputer yang lain.

- A. Web browser.
- B. Browsing
- C. Uploading and downloading
- D. Search Engine

4. Which of the following is NOT a Last Mile Technologies application?

Yang manakah di bawah ini BUKAN merupakan aplikasi "Last Mile Technologies"?

- A. ISDN
- B. DSL
- C. Cable Modem
- D. SINET

5. There are THREE types of wired transmission media. They are _____.

Terdapat TIGA jenis transmisi media berwayar iaitu _____.

- A. Infrared, fiber optic cable and coaxial cable
- B. Twisted Pair, Fiber-optic cable and Coaxial cable
- C. Twisted Pair, Radio and Microwave
- D. Infrared, satellites and Bluetooth

6. Modulation is a process of _____.

Modulasi adalah proses _____.

- A. Converting digital signal from computer to analog signal to cross telephone lines
- B. Converting analog signal from phone lines to digital signal for computer
- C. Identifying devices by identification number
- D. Merging of disparate objects into new combination

7. Which of the following is a FALSE statement?

Yang manakah antara berikut merupakan pernyataan yang SALAH?

- A. Coaxial cable has a centre copper wire surrounded by insulation.
- B. Wireless transmission media refers to the methods of carrying data through the air or space.
- C. Fiber optic cables carry data by light pulses.
- D. Microwaves relay stations are built about 300 miles apart.

8. What is the name of a device to connect two or more LANs or WANs?

Apakah nama alat yang menghubungkan dua atau lebih LAN atau WAN?

- A. Transmission Control Protocol
- B. Internet Address
- C. Router
- D. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

9. How do we measure Data Transfer Rate?

Bagaimanakah kita mengukur "Data Transfer Rate"?

- A. Megabytes per second
- B. Bits per second
- C. Kilobytes per second
- D. Gigabytes per second

10. WANs enable companies to use many of the same applications, EXCEPT?

WAN membenarkan syarikat-syarikat menggunakan kebanyakan aplikasi yang sama, KECUALI?

- A. E-mail
- B. Conferencing
- C. Document Exchange
- D. SMS

11. A LAN Topology provides a solution to _____.

Topologi LAN menyediakan penyelesaian kepada masalah _____.

- A. Congestion
- B. Wireless Connection
- C. Contention
- D. Modem

12. that indicates bold text and <P> that indicates a new paragraph are examples of _____.

* untuk menghitamkan teks dan <P> untuk menuju ke perenggan yang baru ialah contoh _____.*

- A. bugs
- B. tags
- C. macros
- D. objects

13. The advantages of using a text editor are as follows EXCEPT _____.

Pernyataan berikut merupakan kelebihan menggunakan penyunting teks KECUALI _____.

- A. documents which already exist can be used
- B. any text editor with which you are already familiar can be used
- C. most are WYSIWYG, and/or have a 'preview' mode
- D. it is very flexible and can include any HTML syntax

14. The following acronyms are the most essential Web standards EXCEPT _____.

Singkatan di bawah merupakan piawai Web yang paling penting KECUALI _____.

- A. CSS
- B. HTML
- C. PHP
- D. XML

15. What is the best definition of a cookie?

Apakah istilah yang terbaik bagi cookie?

- A. It is a file written to your hard disk by a Web site.
- B. It is a virus appended to an online shopping transaction.
- C. It is a file containing consumer information sold by an online store to a marketing company.
- D. It is an unsolicited advertisement that pops up on your computer.

16. A word processing document with an embedded _____ could be traced back to the computer upon which it was created.

Dokumen pemprosesan kata yang menanamkan _____ mampu mengesan semula komputer yang menghasilkan dokumen tersebut.

- A. cookie
- B. GUID
- C. macro
- D. .NET passport

17. Which of the following is NOT a technique you can effectively use to reduce the amount of unauthorized e-mail on your computer?

Manakah yang berikut yang BUKAN merupakan teknik efektif yang boleh mengurangkan jumlah e-mel tanpa izin ke dalam komputer anda?

- A. Use a temporary e-mail address when visiting a chat room.
- B. Avoid giving your name and e-mail address on marketing questionnaires.
- C. Disable cookies on your Web browser.
- D. Reply to spam and ask to be removed from the mailing list.

18. _____ is a technique used to discover previously unknown patterns within data.

_____ merupakan satu teknik yang digunakan untuk mengenalpasti corak data yang tidak dikenalpasti sebelum ini.

- A. Data mart
- B. Data mining
- C. Data warehouse
- D. Data dictionary

19. Object oriented database is well suited for _____.

"Object oriented database" sesuai digunakan untuk _____.

- A. general application
- B. multimedia application
- C. horizontal application
- D. financial application

20. If a ZIP code is entered in a field intended for a phone number, it resulted in the violation of _____ principle.

Seandainya "ZIP code" telah dimasukkan ke dalam "field" yang dikhaskan untuk nombor telefon, ia telah melanggar prinsip _____.

- A. data independence
- B. data redundancy
- C. data integrity
- D. data security

21. Which of the following would NOT be considered correct netiquette?

Yang manakah di antara berikut BUKAN etika semasa menggunakan internet?

- A. Reading the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document posted on a mailing list prior to submitting a question
- B. Learning and using Internet Relay Chat (IRC) abbreviations in the same way as other users
- C. Using all capital letters in an e-mail response
- D. Avoiding slang and jokes in professional e-mail

22. At the heart of every computer code of ethics is to _____.

Tujuan setiap kod-kod beretika computer adalah untuk _____.

- A. avoid harm and protect human life.
- B. eliminate all potential computer bugs.
- C. fight software piracy.
- D. honor property rights and individual privacy.

23. What do you call the devices that translate eye and body movements into computer input?

Apakah alatan yang menterjemahkan pergerakan mata dan anggota badan kepada input komputer?

- A. Kinetic actuated
- B. Biological feedback
- C. Sensory nodes
- D. Motion detectors

24. Machine translation programs are used to _____.

Program mesin terjemahan adalah digunakan untuk _____.

- A. convert scanned pictures to graphic files.
- B. convert spoken words to text.
- C. translate code written in a high-level language into machine language.
- D. convert text from one language to another.

25. Management activities including _____.

Aktiviti – aktiviti pengurusan adalah termasuk _____.

- A. Project costing
- B. Project staffing
- C. Project management
- D. Project plan structure

26. Project plan sets out as following EXCEPT _____.

Perancangan projek adalah untuk yang berikut, KECUALI _____.

- A. The resources available to the project
- B. The work breakdown
- C. The failure of project management activities
- D. A schedule for the work

27. Business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce require the following EXCEPT _____.

E-dagang organisasi kepada pelanggan (B2C) memerlukan perkara-perkara dibawah KECUALI _____.

- A. Store
- B. an ISP
- C. a Web site
- D. a web site administrator

28. The following businesses that thrive in e-commerce EXCEPT _____.
Perniagaan-perniagaan dibawah berkembang di dalam e-dagang KECUALI _____.

- A. Refrigerator vendors
- B. Travel reservations
- C. Banking company
- D. Booksellers

29. A step that should be taken while engaging in e-commerce is to ensure that the website URL protocol is _____.
Satu langkah yang patut dibuat semasa menggunakan e-dagang ialah memastikan bahawa protokol URL laman web ialah _____.

- A. https://
- B. http://
- C. https:\\
- D. http:\\

30. In e-commerce business model refers to the way the company does business is _____.
Di dalam e- dagang, model perniagaan merujuk kepada cara syarikat tersebut menjalankan perniagaan adalah _____.

- A. in attracting clients to sustain itself
- B. engaging customers to sustain itself
- C. to generate revenue to sustain itself
- D. with employee in order to sustain itself

SECTION B : TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)
BAHAGIAN B : SOALAN BENAR ATAU SALAH (20 MARKAH)

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS
ARAHAN : JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN

1. The FTP is a part of the Internet that enables client computers to transfer files.
FTP adalah salah satu daripada Internet yang membolehkan komputer untuk menghantar dan menerima data.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

2. www.Ahmad.com is a type of email address.
www.Ahmad.com ialah sejenis alamat email.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

3. Digital cellular phone offer high speed internet access.
Telefon digital mudah alih menawarkan capaian internet yang pantas.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

4. Analog is measured in bits per second (bps).
Analog diukur melalui bit per saat (bps)

A. TRUE B. FALSE

5. All computers on the network are not treated as equal.

Semua komputer yang berada dalam rangkaian tidak dilayan dengan sama.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

6. The advantages of Circuit Switching are voice, real-time transmission and no delivery delays.

Kelebihan "Circuit Switching" adalah suara, tranmisi masa- sebenar dan tiada penghantaran lewat.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

7. HTML document are plain text files, saved with a .txt extension.

Dokumen HTML ialah fail teks kosong dan disimpan dengan pengakhir .txt.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

8. GIF is a simple graphic file with 24-bit or millions of colours that can be included in HTML documents.

GIF merupakan fail grafik yang mudah dengan 24-bit atau jutaan warna yang boleh dimuatkan dalam dokumen HTML.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

9. Anonymity refers to the capability of sending a message without disclosing your identity.

'Anonymity' merujuk kepada kemampuan menghantar pesanan tanpa mendedahkan identiti pengirim.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

10. .NET Passport is a Microsoft service that shares information with Web sites.

.NET Passport adalah perkhidmatan Microsoft untuk perkongsian maklumat dengan halaman web.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

11. A data file, which is a collection of related records, is also known as a table.

"Data file" yang merupakan koleksi rekod-rekod yang berkaitan juga dikenali sebagai "table".

A. TRUE B. FALSE

12. Middle managers use an MIS to make tactical decision about how best to organize resources to achieve their division's goals.

Pengurus di peringkat pertengahan menggunakan MIS untuk membuat keputusan terperinci tentang cara terbaik menggunakan sumber untuk mencapai matlamat jabatan masing-masing.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

13. Computer graphics addresses computing-related moral dilemmas and defines professional rules of conduct for workers in the field.

Grafik komputer adalah mengenai dilema moral yang berkaitan dengan komputer dan menetapkan peraturan-peraturan profesional untuk para pekerja di dalam bidang tersebut.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

14. The use of someone else's intellectual property without due credit is called plagiarism.

Penggunaan hak intelektual orang lain tanpa kebenaran dan penghargaan adalah digelar plagiarisme.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

15. Digital forensics is the science that uses computers to combat cybercrime and computer crime.

Forensik digital adalah komponen sains yang digunakan oleh komputer untuk melawan jenayah siber dan jenayah perkomputeran.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

16. Speech recognition software can process an image and make comparisons between it and similar images stored in an internal database.

Perisian pengesanan ucapan boleh memproses imej gambar dan membuat perbandingan di antara imej tersebut dengan imej-imej di dalam pangkalan data.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

17. Organize tasks concurrently to make optimal use of workforce is one of the project scheduling activity.

Merancang kerja-kerja dengan tujuan menggunakan tenaga kerja secara optima adalah salah satu aktiviti penjadualan projek.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

18. Risk identification is identifying project productivity and business risks.

Pengenalan risiko adalah mengenalpasti produktiviti sesebuah projek dan juga risiko perniagaannya.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

19. Online stock trading sites allow customers to buy and sell stocks online with the help of a broker.

Laman web dimana stok didagang secara talian terus membenarkan pelanggan membeli dan menjual stok secara talian terus dengan menggunakan dalal.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

20. The e-commerce business has no risks.

Perniagaan e-dagang tidak mempunyai sebarang risiko.

A. TRUE B. FALSE



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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HUBUNGAN ETNIK
(Ethnic Relations)

SSX 0022

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 16 April 2007
Total Marks (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 2.00 – 3.30 petang
Weightage (Time)

Tempat : CAIS (DP A & B) Jangkamasa : 1 jam 30 minit
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Wan Mohd Dasuki Wan Hasbullah
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No.)

- Arahan (Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan dengan menggunakan pensil 2B pada kertas jawapan OMR yang disediakan.
 2. Bahagian B: Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam ruangan yang disediakan.

Penilaian
(Evaluation)

Soalan	Markah	Jumlah	Peratus
Bahagian A	/20		
Bahagian B	/20		

Bahagian A

1. Perkahwinan campur menjadi syarat dalam proses
 - A. akulturasi
 - B. asimilasi
 - C. akomodasi
 - D. amalgamasi

2. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan etnisiti?
 - A. Sesuatu kumpulan sosial
 - B. Hubungan sosial antara kelompok yang berbeza budaya
 - C. Kumpulan etnik yang dibezakan oleh ciri-ciri fizikal
 - D. Suatu karektor dalam membentuk identiti sosial

3. Berikut merupakan peluang-peluang yang membuka mobiliti sosial KECUALI
 - A. pendidikan
 - B. pekerjaan
 - C. keinginan
 - D. persaingan

- 4.

Sinkretisme Islam + Hindu-Buddha + Animisme

Apakah konsep yang paling tepat untuk menerangkan pernyataan di atas?

- A. Amalgamasi
 - B. Akomodasi
 - C. Asimilasi
 - D. Akulturasi

5. Apakah yang diertikan dengan modenisasi di Malaysia?
 - A. Proses mencapai perpaduan
 - B. Proses menyusun semula kaum di Malaysia
 - C. Proses perubahan secara berperancangan dan mempunyai halatuju tertentu
 - D. Proses peralihan dasar-dasar kerajaan

6. Apakah faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada pembentukan pluraliti di alam Melayu?
- i. Munculnya *feeder points* dan *entreport*
 - ii. Peranan raja-raja
 - iii. Kedudukan strategik
 - iv. Ajaran agama
- A. i dan ii
B. i dan iii
C. i, iii dan iv
D. iv sahaja
7. Yang manakah antara berikut BUKAN merupakan kesan pluraliti yang terjadi pada zaman Kesultanan Melayu Melaka?
- A. Berlaku kegiatan penaklukan secara meluas
B. Melaka muncul sebagai kota multi-budaya
C. Perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan perdagangan
D. Berlaku penghijrahan kelompok etnik dalam dunia Melayu
8. Antara berikut merupakan matlamat penting yang terkandung dalam Rukun Negara KECUALI
- A. menjamin cara hidup yang liberal
B. mencapai perpaduan yang lebih erat
C. memelihara kebajikan masyarakat
D. membina masyarakat yang progresif
9. Mengapakah Barat selalu dirujuk sebagai model dalam usaha memodenkan negara?
- A. Barat pernah menjadi kuasa penjajah suatu masa dahulu
B. Barat lebih awal mencapai modenisasi
C. Acuan modenisasi Barat dianggap lebih sempurna
D. Negara-negara membangun ditekan supaya mencontohi Barat
10. Mengapakah Sistem Ahli 1951 diperkenalkan?
- A. Untuk melatih pemimpin tempatan menentang Inggeris
B. Untuk memberi peluang ke arah berkerajaan sendiri

- C. Sebagai syarat dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan
- D. Untuk merapatkan jurang antara kaum

11. Konflik kaum biasanya terjadi disebabkan oleh perkara-perkara berikut
KECUALI

- A. perbezaan budaya
- B. dominasi sesetengah kelompok dalam bidang-bidang tertentu
- C. wujudnya jarak sosial antara anggota masyarakat
- D. perjanjian sosial yang kukuh

12. Apakah ciri-ciri utama yang disebut dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu?

- i. Orang Melayu diberi hak istimewa
- ii. Syarat kewarganegaraan dilonggar
- iii. Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak lagi diketuai oleh Pesuruhjaya Tinggi British
- iv. Sembilan buah negeri Melayu terlibat dalam pakatan ini

- A. i dan ii
- B. ii dan iii
- C. i, ii dan iv
- D. ii, iii dan iv

13. Antara berikut yang manakah BUKAN sebab Dasar Penswastan diperkenalkan pada tahun 1983?

- A. Membantu mencapai matlamat DEB
- B. Merangsang pelaburan dan keusahawanan
- C. Mengurangkan beban kewangan dan pentadbiran kerajaan
- D. Menangani dasar liberalisasi kewangan dunia

14. Apakah resipi utama yang menjamin kejayaan projek modenisasi di Malaysia?

- A. Masyarakat yang berintegrasi secara stabil dan harmoni
- B. Pembahagian kuasa politik dengan adil
- C. Kawalan terhadap ketegangan sosial
- D. Pembentukan negara bangsa yang lebih baik

15. Apakah isu-isu ekonomi yang melibatkan kepentingan bersama antara kelompok-kelompok etnik di Malaysia?
- i. Dasar Ekonomi Baru
 - ii. Perkembangan ekonomi Islam
 - iii. Keutamaan kepada ketuanan orang Melayu
 - iv. Pembahagian kekayaan negara
- A. i dan ii
B. ii dan iii
C. iii sahaja
D. i, ii dan iv
16. Antara berikut yang manakah BENAR mengenai Falsafah Pendidikan Negara?
- i. Perpaduan rakyat
 - ii. Kemakmuran negara
 - iii. Perkembangan individu
 - iv. Mengaplikasi budaya ilmu
- A. i dan ii
B. i dan iii
C. i, ii dan iii
D. iii dan iv
17. Mengapakah Islam dikatakan mampu menyelesaikan masalah pertikaian antara kaum di Malaysia?
- A. Islam adalah agama yang universal
B. Islam merupakan nilai dominan dalam kebudayaan Melayu
C. Islam mengajar toleransi dan memupuk perpaduan berasaskan konsep ummah
D. Islam banyak dijadikan pendekatan dalam penyelesaian masalah
18. Bagaimanakah cara untuk mengelakkan pertelingkahan seperti Peristiwa 13 Mei 1969 daripada terus berulang?
- A. Sentiasa mematuhi undang-undang
B. Mengelakkan eksploitasi isu-isu sensitif oleh pihak-pihak tertentu
C. Menyedari dan menghayati kontrak sosial yang telah dipersetujui bersama
D. Tidak mencabar ketuanan Melayu

19. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan jati diri?

- A. Pembawaan identiti bangsa, semangat nasional dan patriotisme
- B. Personaliti dan identiti sendiri
- C. Konsep penghayatan secara bersama dalam mencirikan peribadi bangsa
- D. Konsep yang mewakili visi sesebuah bangsa

20. Apakah parti politik terawal yang ditubuhkan di Sarawak?

- A. *Sarawak United People's Party* (SUPP)
- B. *Sarawak National Party* (SNAP)
- C. Parti Negara Sarawak (PANAS)
- D. Parti Pesaka Anak Sarawak (PESAKA)

21. Apakah matlamat utama pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB)?

- i. Menyusun semula masyarakat
- ii. Mengelakkan ketegangan sosial di kalangan kelompok etnik
- iii. Mengutamakan kepentingan ekonomi kelompok majoriti
- iv. Membasmi kemiskinan tanpa mengira kaum

- A. i dan ii
- B. ii dan iv
- C. i dan iv
- D. iv sahaja

22. Apakah matlamat utama kerajaan melaksanakan Dasar Pembangunan Nasional?

- A. Sebagai rancangan yang menggantikan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB)
- B. Untuk membina masyarakat Malaysia yang bersatu padu
- C. Sebagai agen pelaksana Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang Kedua 1991-2000
- D. Untuk membentuk masyarakat perindustrian di Malaysia

23. Bagaimanakah penghayatan terhadap hubungan etnik di Malaysia boleh dibentuk?

- i. melalui kesedaran
- ii. melalui pengetahuan
- iii. melalui keinginan dan kemahuan
- iv. melalui kerjasama fizikal

- A. i dan ii
- B. iii sahaja
- C. i dan iv
- D. Semua di atas

24. Berikut merupakan perkara-perkara yang dikemukakan oleh Sabah sebagai syarat persetujuan untuk menyertai Malaysia KECUALI

- A. memohon menggunakan Bahasa Inggeris
- B. kuasa imigresen dikawal oleh kerajaan Sabah sendiri
- C. mengakui Islam sebagai agama rasmi Sabah
- D. Bumiputera hendaklah mendapat hak istimewa yang sama

25. Mengapakah proses integrasi dan perpaduan di negara ini memerlukan suntikan kerajaan?

- A. Proses semulajadi interaksi tidak mempunyai harapan
- B. Kerajaan mampu menekan anasir-anasir perkauman
- C. Orang Malaysia tidak suka berinteraksi luar daripada kelompok mereka
- D. Kerajaan mampu menyediakan platform bagi proses integrasi antara kaum

26. Apakah usaha-usaha yang dilakukan dalam proses politik untuk merapatkan jurang perbezaan antara kaum dalam proses menuju kemerdekaan?

- i. Penubuhan *Independence Malayan Party*
- ii. Pembentukan Parti Perikatan
- iii. Meletakkan calon bukan Melayu di kawasan Melayu dan sebaliknya
- iv. Membentuk perlembagaan

- A. i dan iii
- B. i dan iv
- C. i, ii dan iii
- D. i, ii dan iv

27. Apakah ciri-ciri parti politik utama di Malaysia?

- A. Ia dibentuk berasaskan kepentingan kaum masing-masing
- B. Ia bersifat universal
- C. Ia kurang menghayati kerjasama antara kaum
- D. Ia tidak menerima ketuanan Melayu

28. Yang manakah antara berikut merupakan prinsip asas dalam proses pembinaan kebudayaan kebangsaan?
- A. Ia harus berteraskan ajaran moral yang baik
 - B. Ia harus memperolehi pandangan dan sokongan majoriti
 - C. Ia perlu berteraskan kepada budaya tempatan
 - D. Ia perlu berteraskan kepada kebebasan bersuara
29. Apakah cabaran yang dihadapi oleh *Malaysia Indian Congress* (MIC) selepas merdeka?
- A. Menghadapi persaingan dalam Parti Perikatan
 - B. Menghadapi persaingan luar kelompok perikatan
 - C. Kepimpinan MIC mula diragui oleh kaum India
 - D. Kegagalan untuk bekerjasama dengan *Democratic Action Party* (DAP)
30. Antara berikut yang manakah BUKAN daripada sembilan cabaran Wawasan 2020?
- A. Melahirkan masyarakat liberal dan bertolak ansur
 - B. Melahirkan masyarakat yang demokratik
 - C. Membentuk masyarakat yang adil dalam ekonomi
 - D. Melahirkan masyarakat yang menghormati ketuanan Melayu
31. Antara berikut yang manakah BUKAN prinsip Islam Hadhari?
- A. Kekuatan Pertahanan
 - B. Kehidupan Berkualiti
 - C. Pembangunan Jatidiri Seimbang
 - D. Penguasaan Ilmu Pengetahuan
32. Apakah usaha-usaha dari sudut keadilan ekonomi yang cuba diperkenalkan oleh ajaran Islam dalam mengagihkan kekayaan negara?
- A. Zakat dan cukai jizyah
 - B. Pengharaman riba
 - C. Penubuhan Baitul Mal
 - D. Memperkenalkan sistem takaful

33. Antara berikut yang manakah tepat bagi ciri-ciri yang termasuk dalam konsep al-Tafahum (saling memahami)?
- A. Saling tolong-menolong
 - B. Saling mengaku bersaudara
 - C. Saling bersetuju sehingga timbul keinginan untuk bermuafakat
 - D. Saling berbaik antara satu sama lain dan mengelakkan permusuhan
34. Mengapakah Islam melarang fahaman asabiyah melampau?
- A. Konsep persaudaraan sejati hanya berdasarkan keturunan
 - B. Asabiyah melampau boleh mengakibatkan pertelingkahan kaum
 - C. Asabiyah diamalkan oleh masyarakat jahiliyah
 - D. Islam gagal menyeru manusia supaya saling bersaudara dan bekerjasama
35. Antara berikut yang manakah BUKAN merupakan konsep kejiranan yang boleh diaplikasi dalam mencorakkan hubungan etnik positif?
- A. Membentuk jaringan hubungan sosial dalam masyarakat
 - B. Memupuk tanggungjawab terhadap keharmonian dalam kawasan kejiranan
 - C. Saling bersaing sesama jiran
 - D. Pelbagai kaum boleh bermuafakat menjalankan aktiviti bersama
36. Bagaimanakah proses pengukuhan hubungan etnik antara wilayah dikatakan boleh memperkasakan integrasi nasional?
- A. Melalui peningkatan kerjasama pelbagai etnik di antara wilayah-wilayah
 - B. Melalui penyusunan semula masyarakat
 - C. Melalui pengamalan dan penghayatan identiti nasional secara menyeluruh
 - D. Melalui kepatuhan terhadap perlembagaan yang telah ditetapkan
37. Menurut ajaran Islam, yang manakah antara berikut BUKAN termasuk dalam toleransi pergaulan antara orang Islam dan bukan Islam?
- A. Seorang anak yang Islam menghormati ibu bapanya yang bukan Islam
 - B. Bercakap dengan sopan ketika berjumpa dengan orang bukan Islam
 - C. Menziarahi orang bukan Islam
 - D. Mencampuri urusan agama orang bukan Islam

38.

- Laporan Razak 1956
- Laporan Rahman Talib 1960

Antara berikut yang manakah BENAR tentang pernyataan di atas?

- i. Individu berbilang bangsa berada di bawah satu sistem pendidikan nasional
- ii. Penggunaan bahasa Inggeris tidak digalakkan
- iii. Sekolah pelbagai aliran diperkenalkan
- iv. Penyelarasan kurikulum kebangsaan digunakan dalam sistem pendidikan

- A. i dan ii
- B. ii dan iii
- C. i dan iv
- D. i dan iii

39. Beberapa pergolakan dalaman telah berlaku dalam Parti Perikatan dalam tempoh tahun 1957-1959. Antara berikut yang manakah TIDAK BENAR tentang pergolakan tersebut?

- A. Perbalahan Dato' Onn Jaafar dengan ahli Majlis Tertinggi UMNO
- B. Golongan radikal Cina yang tidak berpuashati dengan Tan Cheng Lock
- C. MIC tidak berpuashati dengan Perikatan pada pilihanraya tahun 1958
- D. Wakil Cina mendesak Perikatan memberikan kerusi yang lebih kepada MCA

40. Yang manakah antara berikut merupakan strategi baru yang telah digunakan bagi mencapai matlamat Dasar Pembangunan Negara?

- A. Memberi tumpuan kepada pembangunan moral dan etika masyarakat
- B. Meningkatkan penglibatan sektor swasta dalam proses penyusunan masyarakat
- C. Menyeimbangkan kawasan yang dianggapkan mundur
- D. Meningkatkan taraf hidup rakyat

Bahagian B

1. Nyatakan **EMPAT (4)** dasar negara bagi membentuk perpaduan kaum di Malaysia.
i.....
ii.....
iii.....
iv.....
(2 markah)
2. Nyatakan **DUA (2)** ciri utama Malayan Union (1946).
i.....
ii.....
(2 markah)
3. Nyatakan **EMPAT (4)** unsur tradisi yang terdapat dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Malaysia.
i.....
ii.....
iii.....
iv.....
(2 markah)
4. Jelaskan **SATU (1)** contoh toleransi dalam pendidikan bagi mengharmonikan hubungan etnik di Malaysia
.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 markah)
5. Sebutkan **DUA (2)** punca utama ledakan modenisasi yang mula-mula berlaku di Eropah.
i.....
ii.....
(2 markah)
6. Nyatakan dengan ringkas **EMPAT (4)** ciri masyarakat majmuk yang dijelaskan oleh J.S. Furnival (1956).
i.....
ii.....
iii.....
iv.....
(2 markah)

7. Nyatakan **EMPAT (4)** daripada asas-asas pembentukan hubungan sosial mengikut ajaran Islam.

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....
- iv.....

(2 markah)

8. Apakah yang diertikan dengan ‘kebudayaan’?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 markah)

9. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan ‘kontrak sosial’?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 markah)

10. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan ‘institusi sosial’?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 markah)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS FAKULTI

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSF 1014 Pengantar Antropologi dan Sosiologi	Juna Liau
2	SSF 1073 Komunikasi dan Masyarakat	Jeniri Amir
3	SSF 1053 Pengenalan Sains Politik	Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
4	SSF 2014 Kaedah Penyelidikan Sains Sosial	Dr. John Phoa Chui Leong (Penyelaras) Prof Dr. Dimbab Ngidang
5	SSF 1063 Statistik untuk Sains Sosial	Goy Siew Ching / Haslina bt. Hashim
6	SSF 1033 Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia	Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria
7	SSF 1023 Psikologi Kontemporari	Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern
8	SSF 1044 Ekonomi Moden	Wong Swee Kiong



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENGANTAR ANTROPOLOGI DAN SOSIOLOGI
(Introduction to Anthropology & Sociology)

SSF 1014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 65	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK7 & BS17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Juna Liau		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.
Section B: Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only.
Section C: Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Emile Durkheim (1893) said crime is functional for society. State and briefly explain **ONE (1)** of the functions. (2 marks)
2. Shamsul Amri Baharuddin (1998) uses two approaches to identify the characteristics of ethnicity. State the **TWO (2)** approaches. (2 marks)
3. According to William Ogburn (1922), technology changes society by three processes. State the **THREE (3)** processes. (3 marks)

Section B

1. How does multiculturalism differ from assimilation? Which do you think reflects Malaysian society and why? (9 marks)
2. Explain the following terms by giving an example for your answer.
 - a. gender role
 - b. gender stereotype
 - c. gender stratification(9 marks)
3. How does individual and institutional discrimination differ? Provide **ONE (1)** example for each of these terms. (9 marks)
4. According to James M. Henslin (2007), social class affects people's health, family and education. Discuss. (9 marks)
5. If you had to live in a society that practices plural marriage, would you prefer polygyny or polyandry? Why? (9 marks)

Section C

1. Discuss marriage and family by using conflict theory. (20 marks)
2. Select **ONE (1)** type of deviance with which you are personally familiar. Then, use Strain Theory **OR** Labeling Theory to describe it. (20 marks)
3. Discuss **THREE (3)** impacts of development to indigenous groups in Malaysia. Then, discuss **TWO (2)** ways anthropologists and sociologists help to solve their problems? (20 marks)
4. What is ethnography? Compare the strengths and weaknesses of ethnography to survey research? (20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI DAN MASYARAKAT
(Communication and Society)

SSF 1073

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 21 April 2007
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 2.00 – 5.00 ptg.
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DP A, DP B Jangka masa : 3 jam
(Place) (CAIS Lama) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Jeniri Amir
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Metric No.)

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. What are the roles of traditional media in the Malay society?
(5 marks)
2. Explain briefly the effects of globalization on language?
(5 marks)
3. What do you understand by media imperialism? Name **FOUR (4)** major western news agencies that provide a flood of news to the Third World.
(5 marks)
4. Briefly explain the roles of media in the development of a society.
(5 marks)

Section B

1. Malaysia practises Press freedom. Elaborate to what extent do you agree with the statement?
(10 marks)
2. The imbalanced flow of news presents some false or distorted images of the developing countries. Justify your comments with relevant examples.
(10 marks)
3. Discuss the relationship between culture and communication as the key factor in understanding communication.
(10 marks)
4. What is an information society? Discuss the factors that contribute to the existence of an information society by providing relevant examples.
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

(INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE)
Pengenalan Sains Politik

SSF 1053

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 Tarikh : 24 April 2007
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 2.00 - 3.30 petang
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DK2 Jangkamasa : 1 jam 30 minit
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer scripts provided.
3. You may answer either in Malay or English

1. Nations are said to have several defining characteristics, such as territory, population, independence, and government. Discuss the **FOUR (4)** characteristics.

(20 marks)

2. According to Sidney Verba (1965) political culture is “the system of empirical beliefs, expressive symbols, and values, which defines the situation in which political action takes place.”

a. Explain **THREE (3)** ideal types of political culture.

b. Explain **FIVE (5)** agents of political socialization that shape political culture.

(20 marks)

3. State had originated in the bare needs of life and continues in existence for the good life of man. Explain **FOUR (4)** theories of the origins of the state.

(20 marks)

4. A political system may have several party systems. Explain the following party systems:

a. One-Party System

b. Dominant Party System

c. Two-Party System

d. Multi-Party System

(20 marks)

5. Explain the **FOUR (4)** major areas of human rights by using Malaysian examples.

(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KAEDAH PENYELIDIKAN SAINS SOSIAL
(Social Science Research Methods)

SSF 2014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 120	Tarikh (Date)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: DK2 BS8	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa Prof Dr Dimbab		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. You can write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Discuss the formulation of a problem statement in a simple and easy-to-understand manner. Use appropriate examples to illustrate the different steps.
(20 marks)
2. Briefly discuss **FIVE (5)** basic principles in handling ethical concerns in social research.
(20 marks)
3. The following are some of the data collection methods used in research.
 - a. questionnaires
 - b. interviews
 - c. focus groups
 - d. participatory action research

Choose **TWO (2)** of these methods. Describe each one and explain how it is used by giving an example of a research topic.

(20 marks)

4.
 - a. Concepts or variables can be measured in **FOUR (4)** levels of measurement. Briefly describe what these levels of measurement are.
(10 marks)
 - b. Briefly describe **TWO (2)** advantages of having continuous variables in a field study.
(4 marks)
 - c. What is the main disadvantage of having variables measured in a nominal scale?
(2 marks)
 - d. Why is it important to measure attitude using a multiple-item scale?
(2 marks)
 - e. What is the level of measurement of a Likert Scale?
(2 marks)

5. Explain the following:

- a. data cleaning (3 marks)
- b. data transformation (3 marks)
- c. functions of inferential statistics (3 marks)
- d. systematic random sampling (3 marks)
- e. difference between quota sampling and stratified random sampling (6 marks)

6. You are a consultant hired by the Survey Sdn Bhd to conduct a household survey of the XYZ Resettlement Scheme in order to find out the socio-economic status of settlers in the scheme.

There are 1,000 families residing in the area, of which 200 are Malays, 300 Ibans, and 500 Chinese.

You are required to take an equal proportion of 10% from each of ethnic groups.

- a. What type of sampling technique will you use? Explain why. (4 marks)
- b. How many Iban, Malay and Chinese families are in your sample? (2 marks)
- c. Using the table of random numbers provided, circle the actual random digit numbers to represent the Iban, Malay and Chinese families that you have chosen. (2 marks)
- d. What type of statistical test do you use for testing significant difference between household incomes of the three ethnic groups? (2 marks)

- e. Table 1 shows the results of the data analysis taken from the survey data.

Table 1: Gender by Job Sectors

Ethnic Group	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total
Iban	40%	60%	100%
Malay	2%	98%	100%
Chinese	90%	10%	100%

- i. State the statistical procedure used to generate the results in Table 1. (1 mark)
 - ii. Interpret the data in the above table. (2 marks)
 - iii. What type of statistical test do you use for testing the relationship between ethnic groups and job sectors? Give your reason. (2 marks)
- f. The mean income for Chinese was RM 3,500 per month; for Malays RM 2,500 per month, and the Ibans RM1,800.

When ANOVA was carried out, it yielded the following results.

Source of Variation	Degree of Freedom (df)	F Value	Level of Significance (p)
Between Groups	2	0.899	0.3456
Within Group	987		
Total	989		

What is your interpretation of the results of the analysis of variance?

(4 marks)

7. A test of association between CGPA and knowledge of research methods using Product Movement Pearson Correlation is stated as follows.

$$p = 0.005, r = 0.2357$$

Write your interpretation of these figures.

(3 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL
(Statistics for Social Sciences)

SSF 1063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 70	Tarikh (Date)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS13, BS 16, BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Goy Siew Ching / Haslina Hashim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. A book store manager selected 11 customers at random to find out the amount of money they spent on books at his book store. The following table indicates the amount spent.

Customer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Money spent (RM)	100	100	80	110	80	150	130	120	110	100	90

- a. Calculate the mean, median, mode, standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the above data. (5 marks)
- b. What is your comment about the data distribution? (2 marks)
- c. In measuring data dispersion, it is said that standard deviation is a better measurement than range. Why? (3 marks)
2. Identify the level of measurement and the appropriate central tendency measurement for each situation below.
- a. The distance from your college to the Faculty of Social Sciences is _____ km.
- b. The distance from your college to the Faculty of Social Sciences is:
1. $\leq 1\text{km}$
 2. $1\text{km} - \text{less than } 3\text{km}$
 3. $3\text{km} - \text{less than } 5$
- c. Were you satisfied with the services provided by the administrative staff at the Faculty of Social Sciences?
1. No
 2. Yes
- d. How is the condition at Lecture Hall 6?
1. Good
 2. Moderate
 3. Bad
- e. Which text book do you use for Statistics course revision?
1. Prem Mann
 2. Robert Johnson
 3. Morris Hamburg
 4. Never referred to any text book

(10 marks)

3. Assuming the time taken for a cashier at Maybank to entertain his customers at the counter is normally distributed, with a mean $\bar{x} = 3.1$ minutes and standard deviation $s = 0.9$. The manager is considering employing more cashiers if 5% of the customers have to wait for 4.8 minutes or more at the counter before being entertained.
- Determine the percentage of a customer who has to wait for at least 4.8 minutes at the counter.
(3 marks)
 - Justify whether the manager has to increase the number of cashiers at the counter.
(2 marks)
 - If 10% of the customer have to wait for more than x minutes at the cashier counter. What is the value of x ?
(2 marks)
4. The government is proposing increasing the civil servant retirement age from 56 to 60. As such, a survey is conducted on 300 lecturers at UNIMAS to figure out their perceptions on this move based on a 5-point Likert scale (1=very much agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree nor disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=very much disagree). A mean score of 1.94 with a standard deviation 0.92 were obtained from the survey.
- Estimate the population mean score at 99% confidence interval.
(3 marks)
 - In what way(s) the width of a confidence interval can be reduced?
(2 marks)
 - If the variance of the population is known, $\sigma^2 = 1.0$, what is the needed sample size that allows the maximum error of estimate for μ to be 0.15 at 95% confidence interval?
(3 marks)
5. Smart Learning Institute, in their brochure, claimed that students who participated in their programs experienced at least 20% increase in their academic performances. Many students who enrolled in the programs, however, were dissatisfied and accused Smart Learning Institute of distributing false information. Parents, on the other hand, were unhappy and demanded that the government should take immediate action.

The government took the matter seriously and the institute might be required to refund the tuition fees if the claims were true. However, before any action could be taken, a study need to be conducted. The study conducted on 90 students who enrolled in the programs found that the mean improvement of academic achievement was 19.1% with a standard deviation of 2%. Use $\alpha = 0.05$.

- a. State the probability of committing Type 1 error. (1 mark)
- b. Which type of test you should use? Justify your answer. (2 marks)
- c. Formulate the null and alternative hypothesis. (2 marks)
- d. State your conclusion. (3 marks)

6. a. A study is conducted by an academic institution to see the effect of watching TV programs on teenagers' academic performances. The purpose of this study is to obtain a conclusive picture on the effect of watching TV excessively on their achievements in a pre-determined exam. 10 students who sit for the exam were asked the average time spent watching entertainment programs on TV daily. The data obtained are as below.

Average time spent watching entertainment programs a day (hours)	Exam score (%)
0.2	93
0.5	94
0.6	83
0.8	75
0.9	78
1.0	80
1.1	75
1.4	68
1.8	70
2.0	65

Construct the scatter plot diagram for the data displayed in the table. (4 marks)

b. Will you expect a positive, zero or negative linear correlation between the two variables for each of the following examples? State your answer.

- i. Stress level and blood pressure of individuals
- ii. Price and consumption of wine
- iii. Exam scores and GPAs of students
- iv. Heights of husbands and incomes of their wives

(2 marks)

c. Produce a diagram for b(i) and b(iv) respectively.

(2 marks)

7. An experiment on effective methods to teach Biology has been conducted in UNIMAS. Three methods are tested, namely Lecture, Demonstration and Video Tape. A random sample is taken among the students and they are divided into three groups where they are exposed to the different type of teaching methods. The final exam scores of the students are collected as below to test if there are significant differences in their achievements.

What conclusion does the study suggest? Use $\alpha = 0.05$.

Lecture	Demonstration	Video Tape
55	56	50
57	60	52
60	62	60
72	70	63
79	82	71

(6 marks)

8. a. A mechanic intends to examine how the weight of cars would affect the mileage of the vehicles. His analysis produces the following output tables:

Table A1: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.830 ^a	0.689	0.688	4.35

a. Predictors: (Constant), vehicle weight (lbs)

Table A2: Coefficients^a

Model 1	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	46.301	0.799		57.933	0.000
Vehicle Weight (lbs.)	-7.670 x 10 ⁻³	0.000	-0.830	-29.591	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: miles per gallon

- i. Construct the estimated regression function. (1 mark)
- ii. Explain the changes to the mileage for every 1000 lbs. of additional weight. (2 marks)
- iii. How good is the regression model? Explain. (2 marks)

b. Answer the following questions by referring to Table A3 below:

Table A3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.752	0.566	0.565	4.34
2	0.788	0.621	0.620	4.25
3	0.844	0.712	0.710	4.19
4	0.847	0.717	0.714	4.16

- i. Among the four models above, which is the best to explain the variations? Explain your answer. (2 marks)
- ii. Calculate the portion of Model 3 that is explained by other variables and its randomness. (1 mark)

Formula List

$$1. \quad \Sigma f_m / \Sigma f$$

$$2. \quad L_m + \left\{ \frac{n/2 - \Sigma F_{m-1}}{f_m} \right\} * C_m$$

$$3. \quad L_{mo} + \left\{ \frac{\Delta 1}{\Delta 1 + \Delta 2} \right\} * C_m$$

$$4. \quad (s / \bar{x}) * 100\%$$

$$5. \quad \Sigma \frac{[O_i - E_i]^2}{E_i}$$

$$6. \quad \frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{(n_1+n_2-2)}$$

$$7. \quad 1 - \frac{6 \Sigma d^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$9. \quad (s / \bar{x}) \times 100$$

$$10. \quad \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$11. \quad n - 1$$

$$12. \quad \left[\frac{T_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{T_2^2}{n_2} + \frac{T_3^2}{n_3} + \dots \right] - \frac{(\Sigma x)^2}{n}$$

$$13. \quad \Sigma x^2 - \left[\frac{T_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{T_2^2}{n_2} + \frac{T_3^2}{n_3} + \dots \right]$$

$$14. \quad \frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2}{n}$$

$$15. \quad SSB / (k-1), SSW / (n-k)$$

$$16. \quad MSB / MSW$$



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENGENALAN SEJARAH SOSIAL MALAYSIA
(Introduction to Malaysian Social History)

SSF 1033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 ptg
Tempat (Place)	: DK7	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: AP Dr. Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write your answers in the answer spaces provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Why is it important to study history in the social sciences? Explain your answer.
(8 marks)
2. Explain the various types of evidence in the study of history.
(6 marks)
3. What is the difference between 'official' and 'unofficial' history?
(6 marks)

4. Explain the strategic importance of the Malay peninsula in the socio-economic history of Southeast Asia.

(6 marks)

5. What is the significance of the 1824 Anglo-Dutch Treaty to present-day Malaysia?

(6 marks)

6. Is Sabah a historical legacy of the North Borneo Company? Explain your answer.

(8 marks)

7. How did the Japanese invasion of Malaya during World War II change Malayan society?

(6 marks)

8. How has the colonial education system affected ethnic relations in Malaysia today?

(6 marks)

9. Why did the government of Malaysia formulate the '*Rukunegara*'?

(6 marks)

10. Was the formation of the Federation of Malaya in August 1957 solely an UMNO-led process? Explain your answer.

(6 marks)

11. State the purpose of Vision 2020 and list **FOUR (4)** key challenges it must overcome to achieve success.

(8 marks)

12. Has economic development in Malaysia since 1963 been achieved at the expense of the environment? Explain your answer.

(8 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PSIKOLOGI KONTEMPORARI
(Contemporary Psychology)

SSF 1023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.15 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 15 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer ALL questions. 2. Write your answers in the space provided. 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH. 4. Dictionary is provided.
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1. Bibb Latane and John Darley (1968, 1970) have discovered that the greater the number of bystanders, the less likely it is that any individual will help. Briefly explain **TWO** (2) reasons for this and give an example for each reason.

(8 marks)

2. Explain how both informational conformity and normative conformity can contribute to eating disorders in women. Give an example to support your explanation.
(8 marks)

3. Answer the following question based on the given scenario below:

You are trying to decide whether to go to a movie that has been recommended by a friend of yours. Ezra says she has seen the movie several times and would love to watch it again. She also mentions that there are not many movies that she likes. You have also heard from several other friends that this is a good movie.

- a. Determine whether the consensus is high or low? Why?

(3 marks)

- b. Determine whether the consistency is high or low? Why?

(3 marks)

- c. Determine whether the distinctiveness is high or low? Why?

(3 marks)

- d. Would you attribute this scenario as an internal or external attribution?

(1 mark)

4. Discuss **TWO** (2) functions that attitudes serve.

(10 marks)

5. Briefly explain the three attributional errors stated below and provide an example for each.

a. Fundamental Attribution Error

(4 marks)

b. Actor-Observer Effect

(4 marks)

c. Self-Serving Bias

(4 marks)

6. During group decision making, the final decision can often be predicted quite accurately as the 'Social Decision Scheme'. Explain the **THREE** (3) rules of this scheme.

(12 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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PSIKOLOGI KONTEMPORARI
(Contemporary Psychology)

SSF 1023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 12.00 – 1.45 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Bilik Mesyuarat FSS	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 1 jam 45 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer ALL questions. 2. Answer in the space provided. 3. You may answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH. 4. Dictionary is provided.
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1. Having more people around can inhibit emergency intervention? Describe TWO (2) reasons to support this statement.

(8 marks)

2. Make a comparison between the Discounting Principles and Augmenting Principles by using examples.

(8 marks)

3. Social Facilitation and Social Loafing are two very different phenomena that occur in the presence of other people.

a) When does each occur?

ii) Social Facilitation

(2 marks)

ii) Social Loafing

(2 marks)

b) What determines whether performance is enhanced or diminished?

i) Social Facilitation

(6 marks)

ii) Social Loafing

(6 marks)

4. Briefly define the following tactics used in Compliance

a) Foot-in-the-Door

(2 marks)

b) Door-in-the-Face

(2 marks)

c) That's-not-All

(2 marks)

d) Playing Hard to Get

(2 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI MODEN
(Modern Economics)

SSF 1044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Cik Wong Swee Kiong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions in Sections A and B.
2. Section A: Circle the best answer
Section B: Write your answers in the space provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Which of the following newspaper headlines would be more closely related to the study of microeconomics?
 - A. Unemployment rate drops from 3.4 percent to 3.1 percent
 - B. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grows by 3.3 percent in the third quarter
 - C. Retail sales at stores show large gains
 - D. The price of Mandarin oranges rises before Chinese New Year

2. When the consumer price index rises, a typical family
 - A. has to spend more Ringgit to maintain the same standard of living
 - B. can spend fewer Ringgit to maintain the same standard of living
 - C. finds that its standard of living is not affected
 - D. can offset the effects of rising prices by saving more

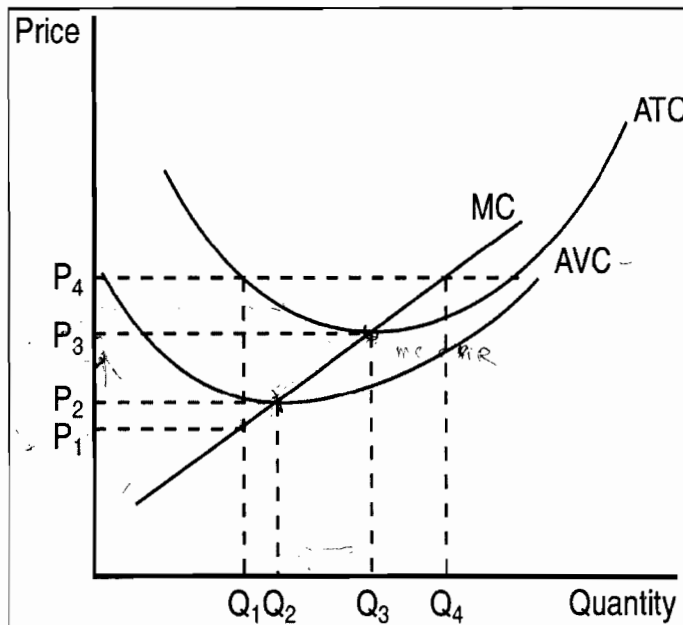
3. Samantha deposits RM1,000 in a saving account that pays an annual interest rate of 4 percent. Over the course of a year the inflation rate is 1 percent. At the end of the year, Samantha has
 - A. RM50 more in her account, and her purchasing power has increased by about RM30
 - B. RM40 more in her account, and her purchasing power has increased by about RM40
 - C. RM40 more in her account, and her purchasing power has increased by about RM30
 - D. RM30 more in her account, and her purchasing power has increased by about RM50

4. Mimi is looking for work as a computer programmer. Although her prospects are good she hasn't yet taken a job. Julie is looking for work in a steel mill. Every time Julie shows up for an interview there are more people looking for work than there are openings. Someone waiting in line with her tells her it has been that way a long time.
- A. Mimi and Julie are both frictionally unemployed
 - B. Mimi and Julie are both structurally unemployed
 - ~~C.~~ Mimi is frictionally unemployed, and Julie is structurally unemployed
 - D. Mimi is structurally unemployed, and Julie is frictionally unemployed
5. Changes in the quantity of money supplied in the economy affect
- A. interest rates
 - B. prices
 - C. production
 - D. All of the above are correct
6. You get money for babysitting the neighbors' children. This best illustrates which function of money?
- ~~A.~~ medium of exchange
 - B. unit of account
 - C. store of value
 - D. liquidity
7. Other things being the same, if the exchange rate changes from 115 yen per dollar to 125 yen per dollar, the dollar has
- A. appreciated and so can buy more Japanese goods
 - B. appreciated and so can buy fewer Japanese goods
 - C. depreciated and so can buy more Japanese goods
 - ~~D.~~ depreciated and so can buy fewer Japanese goods

8. A German company sells cameras to a retailer in Malaysia. These sales by themselves
- A. have no affect on Malaysia net exports and increase German net exports
 - ☒ B. decrease Malaysia net exports and increase German net exports
 - C. increase Malaysia and German net exports
 - D. increase Malaysia net exports and decrease German net exports
9. Jamal wants to start his own business. The business he wants to start will require that he purchases a factory that costs RM400,000. Jamal currently has RM500,000 in the bank earning 3 percent interest per year. If Jamal purchases the factory with his own money, what is the annual implicit opportunity cost of purchasing the factory?
- A. RM0
 - ☒ B. RM3,000
 - C. RM12,000
 - D. RM15,000
10. The efficient scale of the firm is the quantity of output that
- A. maximizes marginal product
 - ☒ B. maximizes profit
 - C. minimizes average total cost
 - D. minimizes average variable cost
11. *When firms are said to be price takers, it implies that if a firm raises its price,*
- ☒ A. buyers will go elsewhere
 - B. buyers will pay the higher price in the short run
 - C. competitors will also raise their prices
 - D. firms in the industry will exercise market power

Questions 12-13:

The graph in Figure 1 below depicts the cost structure for a firm in a perfectly competitive market.

Figure 1

12. When price rises from P_2 to P_3 , the firm finds that
- A. marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue at a production level of Q_2
 - B. if it produces at output level Q_3 , it will earn a positive profit
 - C. expanding output to Q_4 would leave the firm with losses
 - D. it could increase profits by lowering output from Q_3 to Q_2
13. When price falls from P_3 to P_1 , the firm finds that
- A. fixed cost is higher at a production level of Q_1 than it is at Q_3
 - B. it should produce Q_1 units of output
 - C. it should produce Q_3 units of output
 - D. it should shut down immediately

14. Which of the following are necessary characteristics of a monopoly?

- i. The firm is the sole seller of its product
- ii. The firm's product does not have close substitutes
- iii. The firm generates a large economic profit
- iv. The firm is located in a small geographic market

- A. i and ii
- B. i and iii
- C. ii and iv
- D. i, ii, and iii

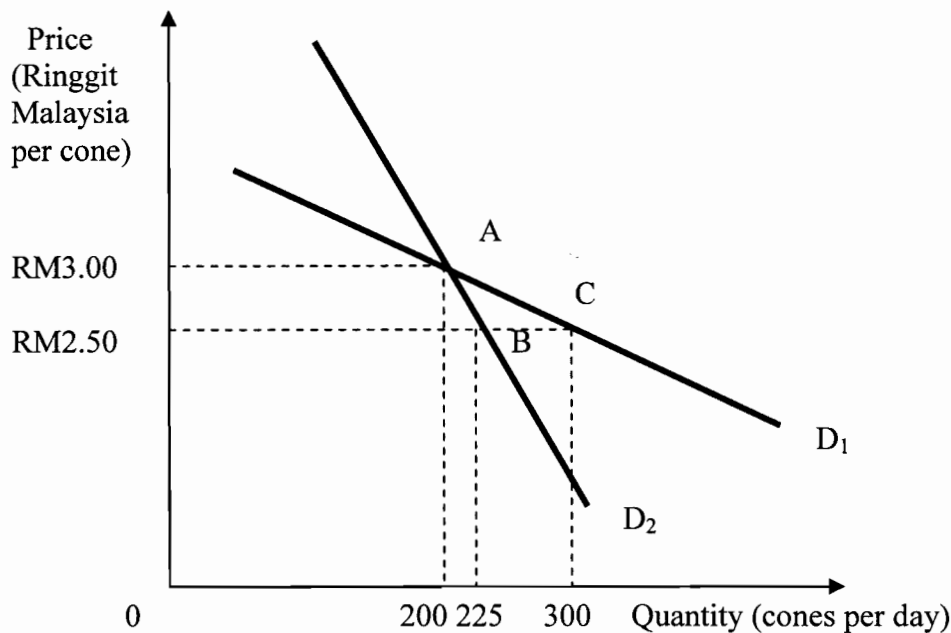
15. A profit-maximizing firm in a monopolistically competitive market differs from a firm in a perfectly competitive market because the firm in the monopolistically competitive market

- A. can eventually earn economic profit
- B. has no barriers to entry
- C. faces a downward-sloping demand curve for its product
- D. faces a horizontal demand curve at the market clearing price

Section B

For questions that involve calculations, you are required to show clearly the calculations involved to derive your answers.

1. The following graph is for Sunny Hill Ice Cream Company.



- a. Use the **midpoint** formula, calculate the price elasticity of demand for D_1 between point A and point C, and the price elasticity of demand for D_2 between point A and point B.

(3 marks)

- b. From your calculation in (a) above, which demand curve is more elastic, D_1 or D_2 ? Briefly explain.

(1.5 marks)

- c. Suppose Sunny Hill is initially selling 200 ice cream cones per day at a price of RM3.00 per cone. Facing the demand curve D_1 , should Sunny Hill cut its price if Sunny Hill wants to increase its total revenue? Justify your answer.

(4.5 marks)

2. Suppose a small economy produces only cheese and fish. In 2006, 20 units of cheese are sold at \$5 each, and 8 units of fish are sold at \$50 each. In 2005, the base year, the price of cheese was \$10 per unit, and the price of fish was \$75 per unit.
- a. What is the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006? (2 marks)

b. What is the real GDP in 2006?

(2 marks)

c. Which measure is a better gauge of economic well-being of the nation? Nominal GDP or real GDP? Why?

(2 marks)

d. What is the GDP deflator in 2006?

(1.5 marks)

- e. From the GDP deflator calculated in (d) above, what conclusion can you make regarding the price level of the goods since 2005?
(1.5 marks)
- f. Discuss briefly if GDP is a perfect measure of a society's happiness or quality of life. Give at least **THREE (3)** reasons to justify your answer.
(6 marks)

3. Answer the following questions based on the information provided in Table 1.

	Table 1	
	Labor hours needed to make one	
	Quilt	Dress
Helen	50	10
Carolyn	90	45

- a. Calculate the opportunity cost of one quilt and one dress respectively for Helen and Carolyn and fill in the blanks in Table 1a below. (You are required to indicate the correct units involved for the opportunity costs that you fill in the blanks)
- (4 marks)

	Table 1a	
	Opportunity Cost to make one	
	Quilt	Dress
Helen		
Carolyn		

- b. Who has the absolute advantage in making quilts? Who has the absolute advantage in making dresses?
- i. Helen has the absolute advantage in making quilts. (1 mark)
- ii. Carolyn has the absolute advantage in making dresses. (1 mark)
- c. In what production does Helen have the comparative advantage?
- Helen has the comparative advantage in quilts.

(1 mark)

- d. Suppose both Helen and Carolyn spend 90 hours a month to produce the two goods (quilts and dresses), what are the total number of quilts and dresses produced by each of them respectively in 90 hours? Answer this question by filling in the blanks in Table 1b.

(4 marks)

Table 1b		
	Amount produced in 90 hours	
	Quilts	Dresses
Helen	8 quilts 3 dresses	6 dresses
Carolyn		

- e. Measuring Dresses on the vertical axis and Quilts on the horizontal axis, draw the production possibilities frontier (PPF) for Carolyn for 90 hours' production and indicate clearly the slope of the PPF line.

(2 marks)

4. a. Give an example of a monopoly firm in Sarawak.

(1 mark)

- b. With the aid of a diagram, discuss how a monopoly firm can maximize its profits. Based on the diagram that you have drawn, indicate what will be the maximum profit of the monopoly firm? Explain clearly the welfare cost of a monopoly to society.

(8 marks)

5. What is price discrimination? Explain briefly the effects of price discrimination on producer and society respectively. Give a real-world example of price discrimination practice in Malaysia.

(6.5 marks)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA02) - KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSK 2043 Komunikasi Antara Manusia	Siti Haslina bt. Hj Husin
2	SSK 2063 Komunikasi Pemasaran & Pengiklanan	Khadijah Mohd Tuah / Siti Haslina bt. Hj Husin
3	SSK 2093 Penerbitan Korporat	Malia Taibi
4	SSK 3113 Teknologi Komunikasi Manusia Terkini	Prof Dimbab Ngidang / Khadijah bt Mohd Tuah
5	SSK 3073 Komunikasi Antarabudaya	Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern
6	SSK 1013 Pengucapan Awam	Jeniri Amir
7	SSK 3053 Komunikasi Antarabangsa	Khadijah bt. Mohamad Tuah/ Awang Rosli
8	SSK 2073 Komunikasi Penyiaran	Malia Taibi



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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KOMUNIKASI ANTARA MANUSIA
(*Interpersonal Communication*)

SSK 2043

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 30	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 20 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 30%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Briefly explain **FIVE (5)** styles of managing conflict in terms of their relations to individual satisfaction and relational satisfaction.
(5 marks)

2. What are the types of friendships? Explain by providing an example for each type.
(6 marks)

3. In interpersonal communication, the family system can be analyzed in terms of its family functions. Explain the functions of a family.
(5 marks)

4. Explain the **FOUR (4)** common inappropriate responses people make either intentionally or unintentionally in interpersonal communication.
(4 marks)

5. Do you think nonverbal messages are more important than verbal messages? Critically discuss.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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KOMUNIKASI PERIKLANAN DAN PEMASARAN
(Advertising and Marketing Communication)

SSK 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 1.00 – 3.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Explain the differences between brand-loyal and habitual purchasing.
(5 marks)

2. Explain **FIVE (5)** basic principles for print advertisement design. Give **ONE (1)** example for each.
(10 marks)

3. Discuss the counter- arguments, from the perspectives of advertisers, regarding the policy to ban fast food advertisement on television.
(10 marks)

4. As advertiser, you can choose different media that you consider appropriate for your advertisement. Explain, the pros and cons of using the radio, newspaper and internet.
(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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PENERBITAN KORPORAT
(Corporate Publishing)

SSK 2093

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS7	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

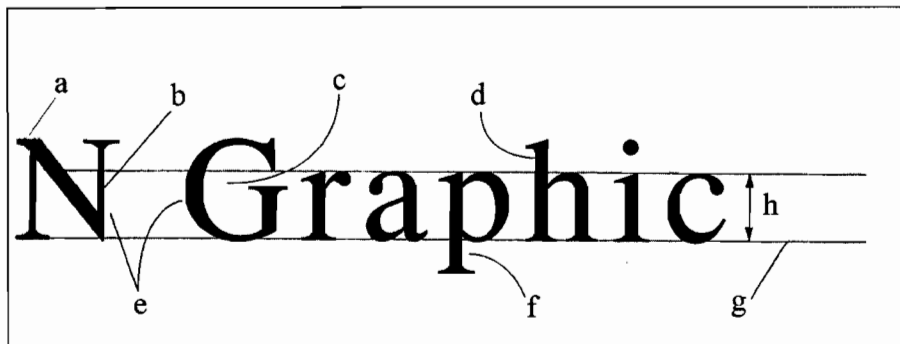
1. Briefly, give the definitions to the following terminologies:

- a. Legibility
- b. Readability
- c. Typography
- d. Leading
- e. X-height

(5 marks)

2. Identify the common terms in the typography as shown in the figure below.

(4 marks)



3. The newsletter is so popular and has such high reader interest that many magazines use its format for special-interest and updated information pages. Why are newsletters so popular?

(5 marks)

4. Printed publications use a lot of illustrations and photographs to add creativity to the overall design and layout. In evaluating the content of photographs for publication, what are the important factors an editor has to consider before selecting such photographs?

(6 marks)

5. Audiences of presentations are often small but their importance can be as large as or larger than any of the other public relations media used by corporations. Identify the steps in creating effective presentations and why it is important that these steps need to be adhered to.

(6 marks)

6. There are various types of fold that a graphic designer can consider in designing brochures. Sketch **EIGHT (8)** types of fold that can be used to produce a brochure or a pamphlet.

(8 marks)

7. Every printed communication should exhibit the attributes of good design principles – and be legible and readable. What are the details that can be worked out in the early stages of the project to determine the success of the publication in designing brochures?

(6 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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TEKNOLOGI KOMUNIKASI MANUSIA TERKINI
(New Technologies of Human Communication)

SSK3113

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS16	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Professor Dimbab Ngidang		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Metric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer ALL questions in the space provided. 2. You may answer in MALAY or ENGLISH. 3. Write down your matric number on every page of the answer scripts.
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1. Write short notes on e-government based on the following topics
 - a. Definition
 - b. Goals
 - c. Issues and challenges
 - d. Approaches of implementing e-government

(10 marks)

2. Discuss the factors influencing the rural-urban digital divide and how to bridge the digital divide.

(10 marks)

3. The Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) framework attempts to create the best environment to harness the full potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Malaysia.

a. State **THREE (3)** phases of the MSC development from 1996 to 2020.

(5 marks)

b. Briefly discuss the MSC initiatives.

(5 marks)

4. Based on lectures and your reading, discuss the major challenges confronted in promoting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in order to create Knowledge Society?

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI ANTARABUDAYA
(Intercultural Communication)

SSK3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10.00 pg – 12.00 tgh
Tempat (Place)	: DPC (Ex-CAIS)	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write your answers in the space provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. In what ways can different types of eye contact lead to miscommunication? Provide examples to support your explanation.

(6 marks)

2. Imagine that you have been appointed as the new manager of a big factory and the factory accommodates 4000 Malaysian employees from different ethnic background. Describe the challenges you anticipate in having a culturally diverse domestic workforce?

(10 marks)

3. Using THREE (3) examples to support your answer, how does the way a culture perceive and use space convey messages to others?

(12 marks)

4. Edward Hall (1983) mentioned that the notion of time is significantly different culturally. What kind of problems or misunderstandings might two individuals from Germany and Arab encounter in regards of “time” in their interaction?
(12 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

PENGUCAPAN AWAM
(*Public Speaking*)

SSK 1013

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 50	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.00 petang – 5.00 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS16	Jangka masa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
Section C: This question is compulsory.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Name **FOUR (4)** aspects of bodily action that are important in public speaking.
(2 marks)
2. List **FOUR (4)** pseudo-arguments often used in political speeches?
(2 marks)
3. Give **FOUR (4)** reasons why support materials are important.
(2 marks)
4. State **FOUR (4)** guidelines for the speech of introduction.
(2 marks)
5. Once you have identified the main points you wish to include in your speech, you need to organize them into a clearly identified organizational pattern. Name **FOUR (4)** organizational patterns that you have studied.
(2 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a manuscript and memorized delivery speech.
(10 marks)
2. Language is the main tool by which you communicate your ideas and facts to your audience. Discuss the rules of language of a good speech that you have studied.
(10 marks)
3. Discuss **FIVE (5)** common reasons why speakers fail to deliver a good speech.
(10 marks)
4. After presenting your speech, you may have the opportunity to field questions from your audience. Answering questions effectively is easy if you follow certain techniques. Explain the relevant answering techniques.
(10 marks)

Section C

1. You have been invited to deliver a speech during a political campaign prior to the General Election next week. Write a political speech by applying the rhetorical and propaganda techniques that you have studied on why the audience has to support the Barisan Nasional candidate. Your text of speech should be at least 700 words.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION
(*Komunikasi Antarabangsa*)

SSK 3053

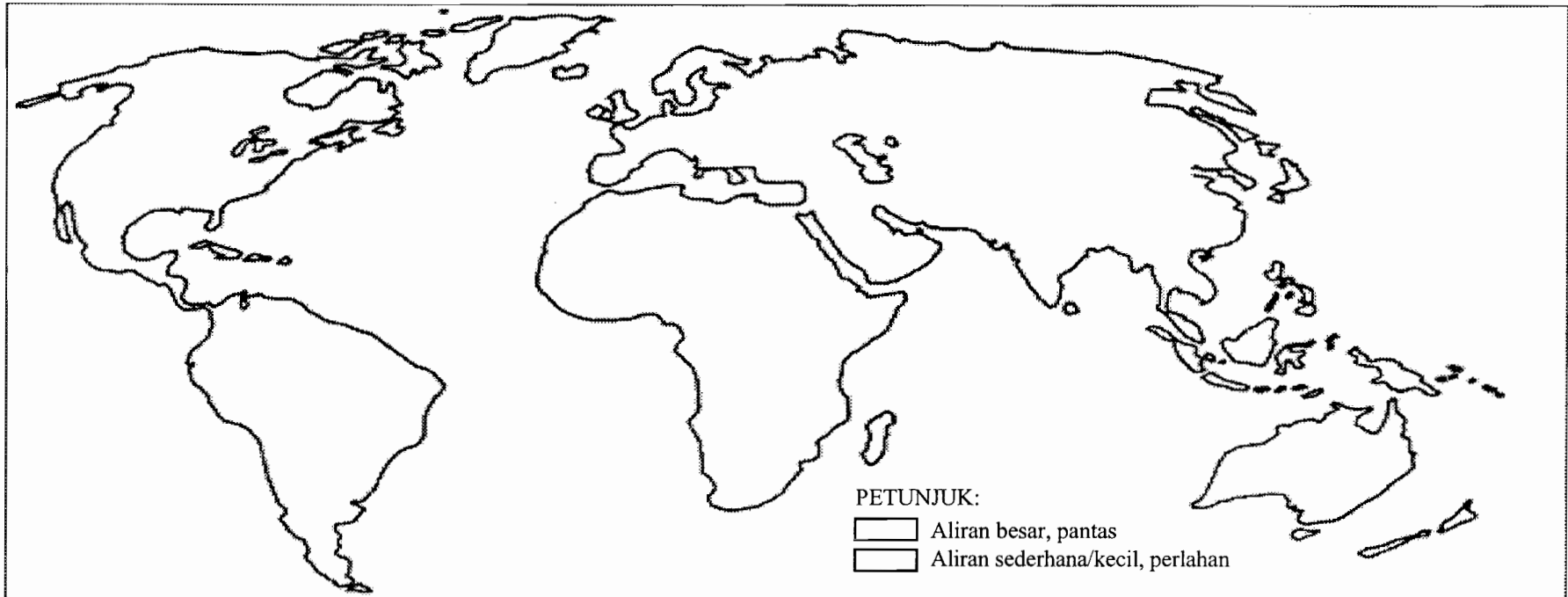
Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 2 Mei 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 11.30 pagi – 2.30 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 23	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Awang Rosli Awang Jaya		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. BAHAGIAN A – Jawab di dalam ruang yang disediakan.2. BAHAGIAN B – Pilih dan jawab SATU (1) soalan sahaja di dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.3. BAHAGIAN C – Jawab SEMUA soalan di dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.
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Bahagian A

1. Jawab soalan berdasarkan peta dunia di bawah:

Peta Dunia



a. Pada peta, tanda dan tuliskan:

- i. nama **TUJUH (7)** benua dunia.
- ii. lokasi Amerika Syarikat, China, Rusia, Asia Tenggara dan Asia Barat.

(6 markah)

b. Lakarkan arah Aliran Komunikasi Dunia yang didakwa tidak seimbang antara blok atau negara-negara di dunia. Tandakan petunjuk peta.

(5 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Jawab soalan berdasarkan petikan berita di bawah:

Media Britain haramkan iklan makanan segera

LONDON 22 Feb. – Agensi kawal selia media negara, Ofcom hari ini berkata, ia akan meneruskan rancangan pengharaman iklan makanan segera yang menjadikan kanak-kanak sebagai sasaran bermula April ini.

Menurut Ofcom, sekatan pengiklanan di televisyen itu akan berkuat kuasa untuk produk makanan dan minuman yang mempunyai kadar lemak, garam dan gula yang tinggi.

“Iklan yang menjadikan kanak-kanak berusia empat hingga sembilan tahun sebagai sasaran akan diharamkan sama sekali bermula April ini.

“Ofcom kemudiannya mengharamkan secara berperingkat iklan-iklan kepada mereka yang berumur sehingga 15 tahun menjelang awal tahun depan,” kata agensi itu dalam satu kenyataan. – Reuters

Berdasarkan isu semasa tentang iklan makanan segera dan makanan ringan di Malaysia, nyatakan sama ada media di Malaysia perlu atau tidak perlu mencontohi tindakan Ofcom di Britain. Hujahkan pro dan kontra.

(15 markah)

2. Terangkan konsep penerbitan akhbar di Indonesia pasca-Suharto. Bincangkan kesan baik dan kesan buruk amalan kebebasan akhbar ke atas masyarakat Indonesia.

(15 markah)

3. Bincangkan sumbangan radio dan televisyen ke atas komunikasi antarabangsa dan pembangunan di negara kurang maju.

(15 markah)

Bahagian C

1. Tuliskan ringkas mungkin sumbangan/penglibatan individu berikut ke atas perkembangan elemen komunikasi antarabangsa:

- a. Paul Julius Reuter dan Reuter (1850-an).
- b. DJ Dallas dan Bernama (1960-an).
- c. Satyajit Ray dan Bollywood (semenjak 1952-1992).
- d. Oliviero Toscani dan Benetton (1982-2000).

(12 markah)

2.



Bagaimanakah NNN beroperasi? Nyatakan pencapaian mutakhir NNN.

(7 markah)

3. Tuliskan secara ringkas fakta penting senario isu:

- a. kartun menghina Nabi Muhammad oleh akhbar *Jyllands-Posten* Denmark.
- b. kartun menghina Jesus oleh pelukis Eropah.
- c. kartun menafikan *holocaust* oleh Iran.

Jelaskan pendapat anda tentang had kebebasan media dalam menyentuh isu sensitif melibatkan sesuatu agama, bangsa dan budaya.

(12 markah)

4. Gambarkan sepintas lalu keadaan dunia penyiaran di negara-negara Asia Barat sekitar 1980 hingga tahun 2000.

(6 markah)

5. Jelaskan **TIGA (3)** faktor yang membantu perkembangan drastik dunia penerbitan buku dan majalah pada zaman awal kebangkitan media cetak di Barat.

(9 markah)

6. Nyatakan **DUA (2)** kelebihan bagi setiap perkara yang dikemukakan di bawah.
- a. Siaran televisyen Al-Jazeera berbanding siaran televisyen Arab yang lain.
 - b. Jalur lebar (*broadband*) internet berbanding jalur sempit (*narrowband*).
 - c. MEASAT-3 berbanding MEASAT-2.
 - d. Lebuhraya Maklumat Air Force Amerika berbanding Lebuhraya Autobahn Dwight Eisenhower/Nazi Jerman.
- (12 markah)
7. Jelaskan perkembangan dan sumbangan teknologi satelit kepada negara-negara di Asia.
- (7 markah)
8. Jelaskan kesan sosial, agama dan ekonomi yang dapat disumbangkan oleh filem antarabangsa. Berikan contoh yang relevan.
- (9 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI PENYIARAN
(Broadcasting Communication)

SSK 2073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. The request and dedication program has evolved in the last 20 years. Explain briefly the process of request and dedication program of the yesteryears compared to the current scenario.
(3 marks)
2. Radio DJs have their own unique identities and styles. What are the unique identities and styles of different DJs: a low profile DJ, a specialist DJ and a personality DJ?
(6 marks)
3. Creatively produced advertisements broadcasted over the radio or television can easily persuade members of the public to buy products or services that are being promoted.
 - a. Identify the components of effective advertisement.
(5 marks)
 - b. Provide **TWO (2)** examples of advertisements that utilize the components of effective advertisement.
(2 marks)
4. Every television station has its own style of news reading. What are the general rules of news reading?
(3 marks)
5. What does Gronbeck (1984) mean when he describes television as postmodern fragments?
(3 marks)
6. A talk show is one of the popular television discussion programs. How does a producer determine the selection of participants for a discussion program?
(5 marks)
7. Modern technology has enabled local audience to view news around the world in the comfort of one living room. Electronic News Gathering (ENG) has a broad impact on local television news and it has caused changes in station organization, operation and management. Critically, discuss the impact of ENG especially on the work of a broadcast journalist.
(13 marks)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA12) - KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI DAN PERBURUHAN

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSB 2063 Kesatuan Sekerja dan Sistem Hubungan Industri	Mohamad Suhaidi b. Salleh
2	SSB 2053 Undang-Undang Pekerjaan dan Hubungan Industri	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad (Penyelaras) / John Jussem
3	SSB 2073 Rekabentuk dan Pengurusan Organisasi	Ahi Sarok
4	SSB 2033 Organisasi Kompleks	Prof Madya Dr. Hew Cheng Sim
5	SSB 3043 Perundingan dan Penyelesaian Konflik	Wan Sofiah Meor Osman
6	SSB 2023 Ekonomi Politik	PM Dr Andrew Aeria
7	SSB 1013 Hubungan Industri dan Sumber Manusia	Wan Sofiah bt. Meor Osman
8	SSB 3073 Pengurusan Kesihatan & Keselamatan Pekerjaan	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KESATUAN SEKERJA DAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI
(Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations)

SSB 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 – 5.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DP A & B Ex-CAIS	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Bahagian A : Jawab semua soalan
Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab tiga soalan sahaja
2. Jawab di atas buku jawapan yang disediakan.
3. Jawapan hendaklah dalam BAHASA MELAYU atau BAHASA INGGERIS sahaja.

Bahagian A

1. Terangkan dengan ringkas konsep – konsep berikut dalam konteks hubungan industri:

- a. Aktor
- b. Kerajaan
- c. Pengurusan
- d. Rundingan Bersama

(10 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Analisis **TIGA** (3) isu yang mempengaruhi perkembangan kesatuan sekerja dan impaknya kepada kadar keanggotaan berkesatuan di Malaysia.

(10 markah)

2. Bincangkan dengan kritis **DUA** (2) perbezaan pendapat perspektif unitari dan pluralis berkenaan konflik dan kewujudan kesatuan sekerja dalam konteks sistem dan proses hubungan industri.

(10 markah)

3. Perundingan kolektif mempunyai tiga bidang yang luas, iaitu *substantive rule*, *prosedural rules* dan *working arrangements*. Bincangkan dengan jelas beserta dengan contoh yang sesuai perkara – perkara yang menjadi intipati utama dalam *substantive rule* sewaktu mengadakan perundingan kolektif di antara majikan dan wakil pekerja/pekerja.

(10 markah)

4. Proses runding damai dan timbang tara merupakan elemen penting untuk menyelesaikan pertelingkahan industri. Huraikan **TIGA** (3) objektif utama pendekatan runding damai dan timbang tara dalam sistem hubungan industri.

(10 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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KESATUAN SEKERJA DAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI
(Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations)

SSB 2063

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 40	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 12. – 2.30 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: Bilik Mesyuarat FSS	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bahagian A : Jawab semua soalan Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab tiga soalan sahaja2. Jawab di atas buku jawapan yang disediakan.3. Jawapan hendaklah dalam Bahasa Melayu ATAU Bahasa Inggeris sahaja.
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Bahagian A

1. Terangkan dengan ringkas konsep – konsep berikut dalam konteks hubungan industri:

- a. Kesatuan Umum (*General Unions*)
- b. Kesatuan Enterprise (*Enterprise Unions*)
- c. Pengurusan
- d. Rundingan Bersama

(10 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Analisis **TIGA** (3) karektor dan sifat kesatuan sekerja yang sering ditubuhkan dalam persekitaran pekerjaan. Sokong analisis anda dengan memberikan contoh yang sesuai.

(10 markah)

2. Huraikan **EMPAT** (4) elemen penting seperti yang dikemukakan oleh Dunlop (1958) dalam Teori Sistem Hubungan Industri.

(10 markah)

3. Bincangkan dengan terperinci **EMPAT** (4) peranan utama kerajaan dalam hubungan industri.

(10 markah)

4. Proses runding damai dan timbang tara merupakan elemen penting untuk menyelesaikan pertelingkahan industri. Huraikan **TIGA** (3) objektif utama pendekatan runding damai dan timbang tara dalam sistem hubungan industri.

(10 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**UNDANG-UNDANG PEKERJAAN DAN HUBUNGAN
INDUSTRI**
(*Labour and Industrial Relations Law*)
SSB 2053

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Final	Semester (<i>Semester</i>)	: 2, Session 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 21 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9 am-11.30 am
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DP A DP B Ex-CAIS	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 hours 30 minutes
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: John Jussem		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Bahagian A: Soalan wajib.
Bahagian B: Jawab SEMUA soalan.
Bahagian C: Pilih dan jawab SATU soalan sahaja.
2. Jawab samada dalam MELAYU atau BAHASA INGGERIS.

Section A

1. Mr Borat a police inspector was dismissed by the Police Commissioner on 13 Jan 2006. Before being dismissed, a domestic enquiry was held and he was charged for dereliction of duty and willfully disobeying orders during the domestic hearing, Mr Borat was not given a copy of a damning Report which made him appeared to be the “villain of the piece”. He felt that this Report should have been given to him to answer both the charges. He also felt that he was not given the opportunity of being heard and this was contrary to rules of natural justice.

He wishes to apply for a declaration in the High Court that the purported dismissal on 13 January 2006 was void and inoperative and of no effect and; that he is still a member of the Police Force.

Advice Mr Borat as to the followings:

- a. the issue of whether or not he was denied natural justice during the domestic enquiry
- b. application of the relevant laws to Mr Borat’s case
- c. conclusion as to the likelihood of failure or success if the matter is taken to the High Court or Court of Appeal

(20 marks)

Section B

1. Explain the role of the Industrial Court in the context of industrial relations. Under which sections of the Industrial Relations Act 1967 are the Industrial Court’s jurisdiction activated?
(15 marks)
2. What are the remedies normally given by the Industrial Court in cases of dismissal without just cause or excuse? Explain.
(15 marks)
3. Explain the **THREE (3)** industrial actions normally used by both employers and employees in any given trade dispute to force a settlement.
(15marks)
4.
 - a. By citing the relevant case laws, explain what is meant by contract of service and contract for services?
 - b. Outline the differences between contract of service and contract for services.
(15 marks)

Section C

1. Discuss “constructive dismissal.” by giving relevant case law(s).
(20 marks)
2. Discuss what is meant by “sexual harassment” and its implication according to the law.
(20 marks)
3. Explain and discuss, by citing the relevant case laws, the issues of dismissal, retrenchment, and redundancy.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

REKABENTUK DAN PENGURUSAN ORGANISASI
(Organizational Development and Design)

SSB 2073

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 50	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided

Section A:

1. Describe **THREE (3)** techniques that managers often used to enhance quality in decision-making?
(5 marks)
2. What do you understand by participatory approach to job design?
(5 marks)
3. Explain the concept of a matrix structure. What are TWO (2) advantages and TWO (2) disadvantages of a matrix structure?
(5 marks)
4. Outline **FIVE (5)** effective interviewing techniques that an interviewer must take into consideration during an interview.
(5 marks)

Section B.

1. Define human resource planning and discuss what are the essential elements which must be present in an effective human resource planning in an organization?
(15 marks)
2. What is organizational change? Discuss the framework for change based Kurt Lewin's (1975) force field analysis.
(15 marks)
3. Explain what is Fielder's Least Preferred Coworkers Model and describe the steps found in the model.
(15 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

ORGANISASI KOMPLEKS
(Complex Organization)

SSB 2033

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 23 April 2007
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 2:00 – 4:00 petang
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS13 Jangkamasa : 2 jam
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hew Cheng Sim
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Section A : Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
(Instructions) Section B : Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only in the answer booklet provided.

2. Write your EITHER in **MALAY OR ENGLISH.**

Section A

1. Henry Ford adapted Taylorist principles for efficient mass production. What was Ford's major contribution to the organization of factory production?
(1 mark)
2. Principles expounded by F.W. Taylor (1911) still persist in organizations today. What is the major criticism of work-places which is organized along these principles?
(1 mark)
3. What are the two forms of surveillance as discussed by Foucault (1970, 1979)?
(2 marks)
 - (i)
 - (ii)

4. Foucault (1970, 1979) showed that the architecture of an organization can reveal its system of authority. Give an example of how the physical arrangement of rooms can provide basic clues to its organizational hierarchy.
(1 mark)

5. What is the meaning of “the iron law of oligarchy” and who invented this phrase?
(2 marks)

6. Weber’s analysis of bureaucracy gave prime importance to formal relations within organizations but Peter Blau (1963) studied informal relations in an organization. Give an example of how such informal relations work.
(1 mark)

7. What are the three types of transnational corporations (TNCs)? Give a brief description of each. (3 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

8. Compare and contrast **FOUR (4)** differences between Weber's western model of bureaucracy and the Japanese model of business corporations. (2 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

9. Define power. (1 mark)

10. How is power transformed into authority? (1 mark)

11. Give **FIVE (5)** sources of power in organizations. (5 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

Section B

1. It is said that the power and politics model of decision-making best reflects reality in a complex organization. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
(10 marks)

2. In response to rapid changes which has occurred due to globalization, business firms are increasingly like networks. Technology plays a crucial role in this. Discuss how communication technologies have transformed the way people work.
(10 marks)

3. Choose **ONE (1)** theoretical perspective on the analysis of complex organizations and explain the core assumptions of the framework which you have chosen.
(10 marks)

4. Explain **TWO (2)** conceptual approaches to the study of organizational communication.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**PERUNDINGAN DAN PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK
PEKERJA**

(*Labor Management Negotiation and Conflict Resolution*)

SSB 3043

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.

Section A

1. Elaborate with examples the following key elements in managing negotiations within relationships:
 - a. reputation
 - b. trust
 - c. justice

(12 marks)
2. Explain with examples the following stages involved in a negotiation process:
 - a. preparation for negotiation
 - b. the initial proposals
 - c. primary bargaining
 - d. “eleventh-hour” bargaining

(16 marks)
3. Elaborate the following concepts:
 - a. caucus
 - b. side bar
 - c. tentative agreement

(12 marks)

Section B

1. Elaborate the concept of Interest Based Bargaining (IBB). Discuss **THREE** (3) situations where IBB is difficult to use. Give example for each to justify your answer.

(30 marks)
2. Discuss **FOUR** (4) main aspects of ‘bargaining in good faith’. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

(30 marks)
3. Discuss the **FOUR** (4) factors that may cause dispute. Give examples to justify your answer.

(30 marks)
4. Compare and contrast between pickets and strikes. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

(30 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI POLITIK
(Political Economy)

SSB 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 ptg
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: AP Dr. Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. In their book, *The Making of Economic Society* (1998), Robert Heilbroner and William Milberg suggest that “there are major challenges that must be addressed in the effort to resolve the basic economic problem, and generally there are three ways to do so”. Discuss this statement.
(40 marks)

Section B

2. Elaborate on the key elements of EITHER capitalism or socialism.
(30 marks)
3. Discuss the contribution of technology towards industrial production and society since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.
(30 marks)
4. Discuss the key contributions of the public sector to present-day economic development.
(30 marks)
5. Discuss **THREE** (3) key challenges that threaten the sustainability of capitalism in the 21st Century.
(30 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI DAN SUMBER MANUSIA
(Industrial Relations and Human Resources)

SSB 1013

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 12.00 – 2.00 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 7	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.4. Dictionary is provided.
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Section A

1. a. Explain the following human resource management functions with examples:
 - i. Staffing (4 marks)
 - ii. Human resource development (4 marks)
 - iii. Compensation and benefits (4 marks)
 - iv. Safety and health (4 marks)
 - b. Clarify the interrelationship of these functions. (4 marks)
 - c. If you were a human resource manager, which of the four functions will you pay more attention to? Justify your answer. (4 marks)
-
2. Virtually all companies have some formal or informal means of appraising their employees' performance. Based on the attached performance appraisal form (see Figure 1) answer the following questions:
 - a. Categorize the listed components according to objective and subjective criteria. Explain your answer. (12 marks)
 - b. If you were a manager, what kind of problems you may face in evaluating subjective criteria of your employees? (12 marks)
-
3. Define and elaborate the following terms with examples in the Malaysian context:
 - a. in-house union
 - b. national union(12 marks)

Section B

1. Explain briefly what is training and development (T&D). Discuss **FOUR** (4) factors influencing T&D.
(20 marks)
2. Discuss the **FOUR** (4) determinants of individual financial compensation. Give examples to support your answer.
(20 marks)
3. Compare and contrast between individual bargaining and collective bargaining. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
(20 marks)
4. Describe political and legal factors affecting global human resource management. Give examples to support your answer.
(20 marks)

Figure 1

Performance Appraisal

Employee Name: _____

Department: _____

Title: _____

Employee Payroll Number: _____

Evaluate the performance in each of the following components on a scale of 1 to 5:

5 = outstanding

4 = above expectations

3 = meets expectations

2 = below expectations

1 = need improvement

General Components	Rating Scale	Comments
Quantity: Completes assignments in a thorough, accurate, and timely manner that achieves expected outcomes.	<input type="text"/>	
Commitment: Demonstrates personal responsibility when performing duties.	<input type="text"/>	
Cooperation: Maintains harmonious and effective work relationships with co-workers and constituents.	<input type="text"/>	
Competency: Demonstrates the knowledge and skills necessary to perform the job effectively.	<input type="text"/>	
Total Points		

Evaluator: _____

Date: _____

Employee: _____

Date: _____



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENGURUSAN KESIHATAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEKERJAAN**
(Occupational Safety and Health Management)

SSB3073

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 35%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 pagi-11.30 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohd		
No Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

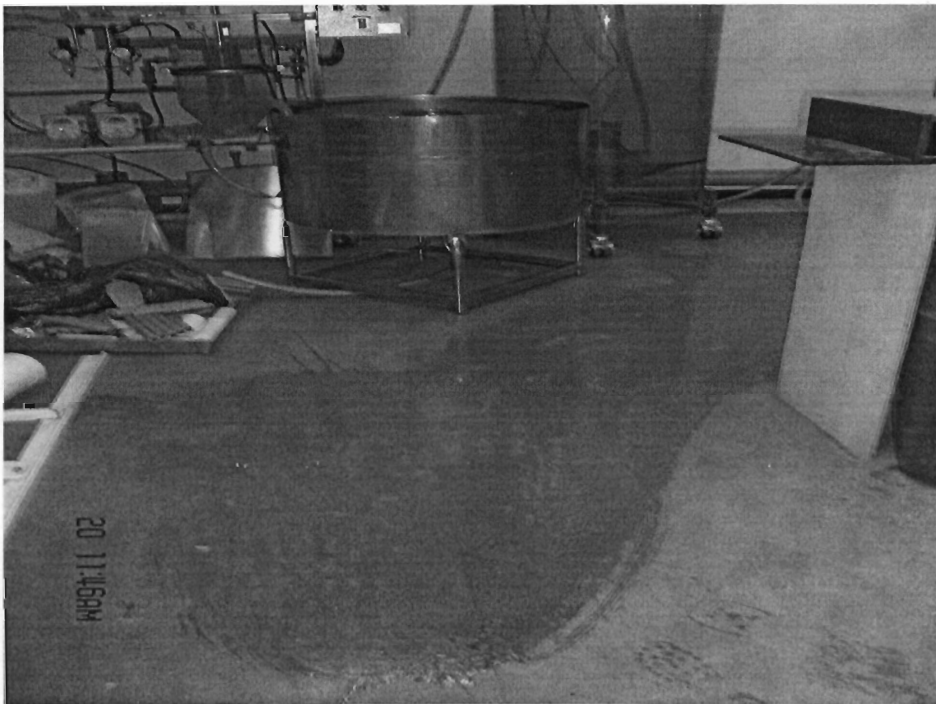
Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Jawab SEMUA soalan.
2. BAHAGIAN A: Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
3. BAHAGIAN B: Jawab dalam ruang jawapan yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan.

BAHAGIAN B

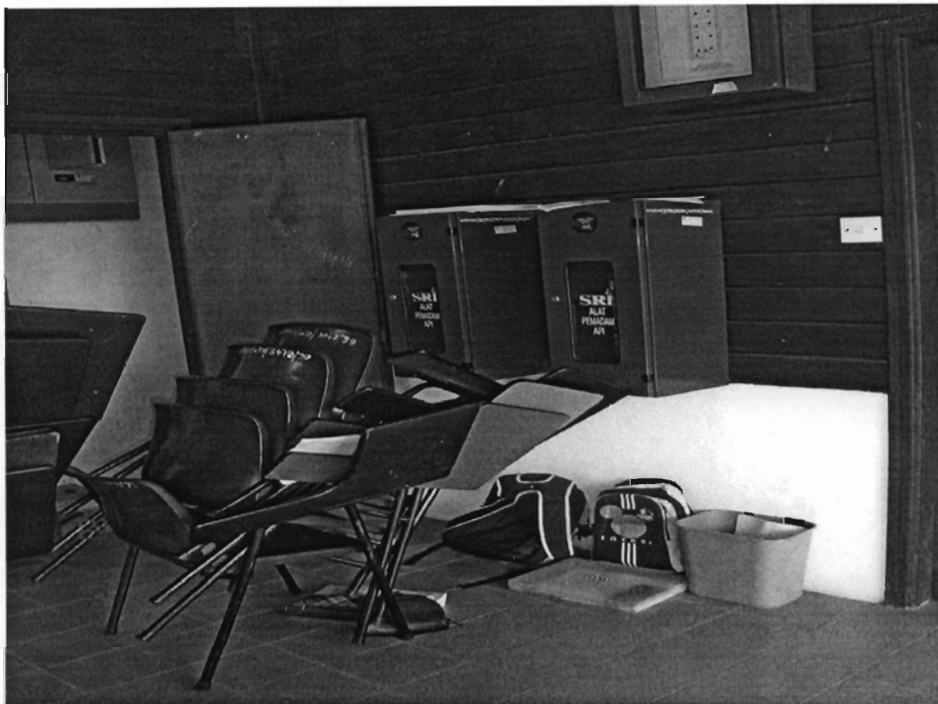
1. Berdasarkan gambar-gambar di bawah jelaskan aktiviti-aktiviti yang boleh menjelaskan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan para pekerja. Anda boleh menggunakan peruntukan-peruntukan dalam Akta 514 dan Peraturan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan untuk memperkukuhkan jawapan anda.

Gambar 1

[illegible]

(5 markah)

Gambar 2



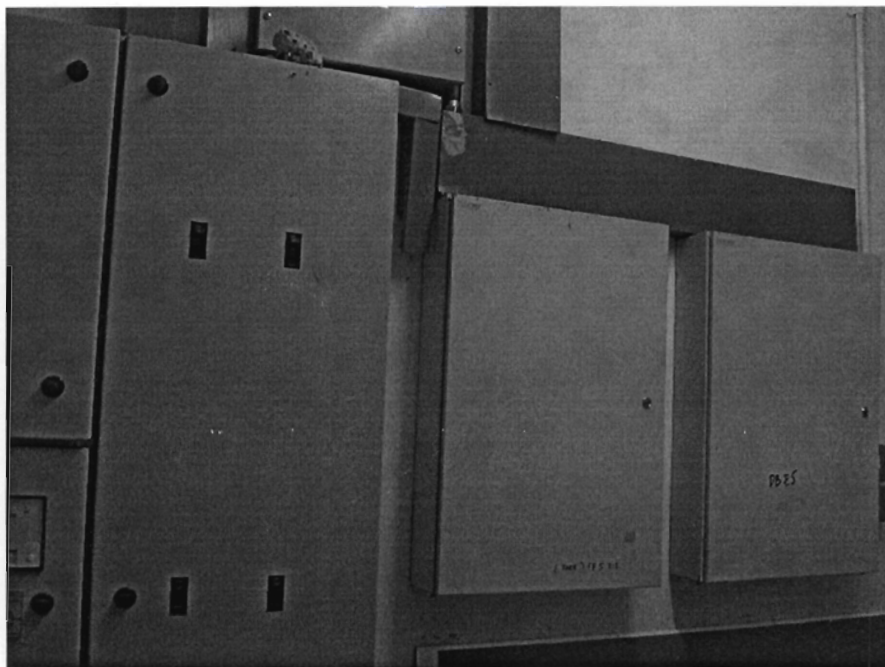
(5 markah)

A black and white photograph showing a row of metal lockers. The central locker is open, revealing its interior shelves and drawers. A person's arm and shoulder are visible in the foreground, reaching into the locker. A timestamp '2011:53AM' is visible in the bottom left corner.

[illegible]

(5 markah)

Gambar 4



(5 markah)



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94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**PENGURUSAN KESIHATAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEKERJAAN**
(*Occupational Safety and Health Management*)

SSB3073

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 2hb Mei 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 35%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 pagi-11.30 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	:	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohd		
No Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jawab SEMUA soalan.2. BAHAGIAN A: Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.3. BAHAGIAN B: Jawab dalam ruang jawapan yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan.
-----------------------------------	---

BAHAGIAN A

1. Nyata dan huraikan, elemen-elemen utama dalam Sistem Pengurusan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (SPKKP).

(20 markah)

2. Syarikat Vaiee Smelter Sdn Bhd telah mendapat kontrak membina dan menjalankan operasi peleburan aluminium di Bintulu, Sarawak. Sebagai Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan yang bertugas dengan syarikat, anda telah diarahkan oleh pihak pengurusan untuk menggubal satu senarai semakan keselamatan di tempat kerja untuk kegunaan di kilang. Senarai semakan itu hendaklah memenuhi semua aspek asas keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan dan sejajar dengan peruntukan undang-undang yang perlu dipatuhi oleh mana-mana organisasi yang beroperasi di Malaysia, seperti yang termaktub dalam Akta 514 (Akta Keselamatan Dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994).

(20 markah)

3. a. Lengkapkan Jadual Ranking Risiko dibawah dengan mengisi ruangan kosong.
- b. Mengapa identifikasi hazad perlu diambilkira dalam prosedur analisis keselamatan pekerjaan (*job safety analysis*).

Jadual 1: Jadual Ranking Risiko

	Highly Likely		Unlikely	
				Moderate
Major Injury			Moderate	Moderate
Moderate Injury		Moderate	Moderate	
Minor Injury	Moderate	Moderate		

(20 markah)

4. Jelaskan takrifan-takrifan berikut, dalam penggunaan operasinya dan prinsip pencegahan kerugian dan pengurusan kawalan.

- a. Kerugian dalam kemalangan
- b. Kos Dijangka dan Tidak Dijangka
- c. Tiga Segi Kemalangan
- d. Analisis Keselamatan Pekerjaan

(20 markah)

BAHAGIAN B

1. Berdasarkan gambar-gambar di bawah jelaskan aktiviti-aktiviti yang boleh menjejaskan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan para pekerja. Anda boleh menggunakan peruntukan-peruntukan dalam Akta 514 dan Peraturan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan untuk memperkukuhkan jawapan anda.

Gambar 1



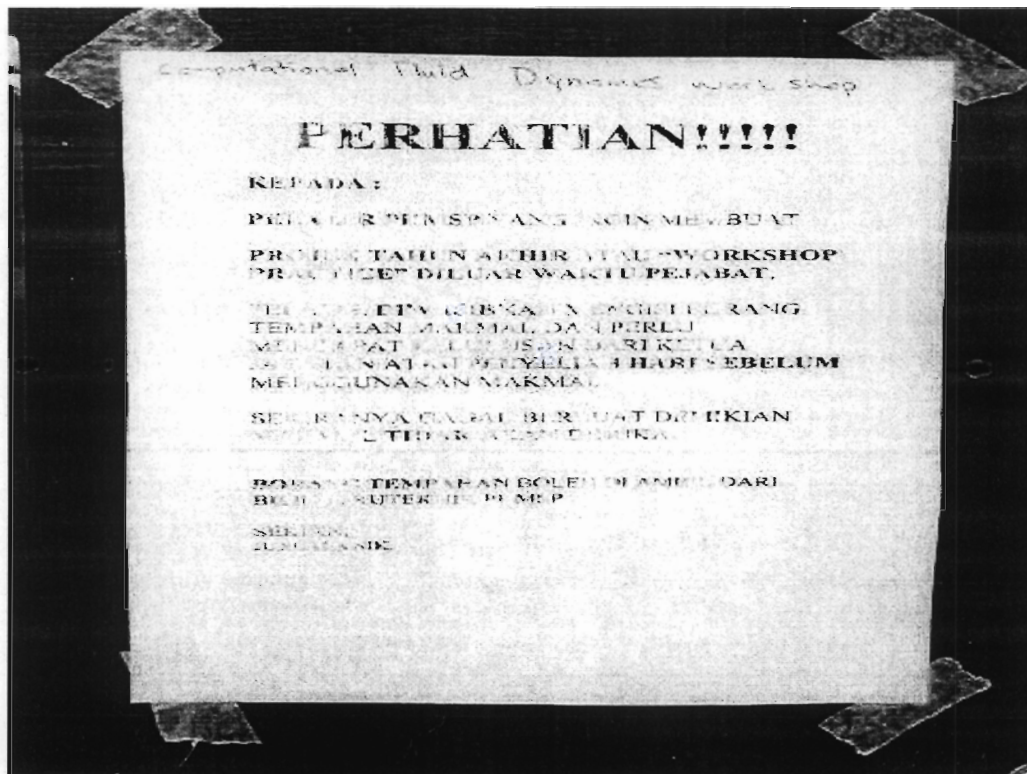
(5 markah)

Gambar 2

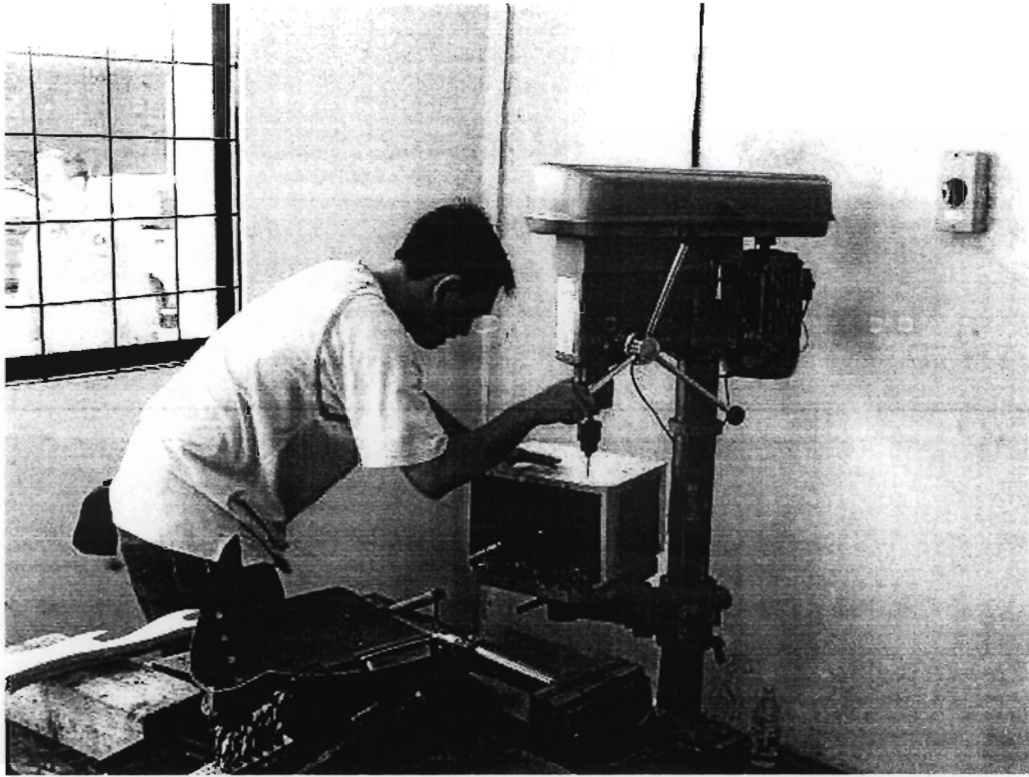
[illegible]

(5 markah)

Gambar 3



Gambar 4



(5 markah)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA15) - KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSA 3043 Isu-isu Hubungan Antarabangsa Semasa	Dr. Lucy Sebli (Penyelaras) Dr. Andrew Aeria Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat Noor'ain bt. Aini Norhazlina Fairuz
2	SSA 2093 Politik ASEAN	Dr. Lucy Sebli
3	SSA 3063 Perundingan & Penyelesaian Konflik dlm Hubungan Antarabangsa	Norhazlina Fairuz bt. Musa Kutty
4	SSA 2073 Politik Antarabangsa Asia Pasifik	Dr. Lucy Sebli
5	SSA 2083 Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa	Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

ISU-ISU HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA SEMASA
(Contemporary Issues In International Relations)

SSA 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9 pagi – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: BS15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat Dr Andrew Aeria Noor'ain bt. Aini Norhazlina Fairuz		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer FOUR (4) questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
--------------------------	---

1. What is the Non-nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT)? How successful has it been in reducing nuclear weapons in the world. Write your answer by providing appropriate examples.
(20 marks)
2. Explain what is nationalism and discuss how it has triggered ethnic conflict. Discuss your answer using Croatia and Fiji as examples.
(20 marks)
3. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) consider globalisation a good thing while many International Non-governmental Organisations (INGOs) do not. Discuss.
(20 marks)
4. Explain the nexus between sovereignty and intervention. Explain your argument with a case study.
(20 marks)
5. In 1990, the European Union (EU) signed the Dublin Convention as a way to manage the increasing problem of refugees entering EU member countries. Discuss **FOUR (4)** weaknesses of the Dublin Convention and give examples to support your answers.
(20 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK ASEAN
(ASEAN Politics)

SSA 2093

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 5.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer **FOUR (4)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Mely Caballero-Anthony (1998) states, “The need to maintain regional security through the resolution and prevention of regional conflicts in ASEAN is crucial, which resulted in adoption of several mechanisms adopted by ASEAN.”
With reference to above statement, discuss what are the existing mechanisms adopted by ASEAN and to what extent have these mechanisms been successful in managing and settling disputes in the region.
(25 marks)
2. James Cotton states, “The principle of non-interference is an integral part of the ASEAN Way. Countries of the region have doggedly opposed any suggestion that state sovereignty should be softened by a new doctrine of ‘humanitarian intervention’. The participation of some of these countries in the 1999 intervention in East Timor – an action sanctioned by the United Nation (UN) for specifically humanitarian purpose – was thus out of character.”
With reference to above statement explain what are the factors influencing the intervention in East Timor in 1999, and why did ASEAN agree to the U.N-sponsored intervention in East Timor?
(25 marks)
3. The Spratly Islands issue has the potential to erupt into a military conflict in the Asia Pacific region. Discuss the diplomatic efforts made by ASEAN to avoid military conflict.
(25 marks)
4. The failure to handle the 1997 Asian financial crisis collectively raised questions and criticisms on the credibility of ASEAN. Discuss **FIVE (5)** reasons why the crisis occurred and its implications to ASEAN unity?
(25 marks)
5. Jonathan Chow (2005) asserts that, “ASEAN occupies central position in the war on terrorism in Southeast Asia. Cooperation among member states of this multilateral consortium carries the promise of a region-wide coordinated effort to combat terrorism. Such cooperation, however, has proved elusive.”
Discuss **SEVEN (7)** reasons why ASEAN’s initial efforts to combat regional terrorism resulted in minimal multilateral cooperation.
(25 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**NEGOTIATION & CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS IN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
(Perundingan & Penyelesaian Konflik dalam
Hubungan Antarabangsa)

SSA 3063

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006 / 2007
Examination

Jumlah Markah : 80 Tarikh : 25 April 2007
Total Mark *Date*

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 9.00- 11.30 pagi
Weightage *Time*

Tempat : BS 7 Jangkamasa : 2 jam dan 30 minit
Place *Duration*

Pensyarah : Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty
Lecturer

No. Matrik Pelajar :
Student Matric No.

- Arahan : 1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
(Instructions) Section B: Answer ALL questions.
Section C: Answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
Choose either one.

Section A

1. Explain the relations between complex emergencies and emerges of international conflict.

(5 marks)

2. Compare **FIVE (5)** roles of mediator and arbitrator in international negotiations and conflicts.

(5 marks)

3. Explain the methods in Conflict Settlement?

(5 marks)

4. Compare the differences between Conflict Prevention and Conflict Provention?

(5 marks)

5. Explain stages in mediation process?

(5 marks)

6. Discuss the choices of strategies in negotiations?

(5 marks)

7. Explain how personality of negotiator contributes to the effectiveness of the negotiation?

(5 marks)

Section B

1. According to Chantal De Jonge Qudraat (2000) in “*Humanitarian Intervention: The Lesson Learned*” intervention is against the principle of sovereignty. Explain
 - a. The nexus between sovereignty and intervention
 - b. Compare the different forms of intervention in the Cold War and the Post Cold War era in the same article.

(25 Marks)

Section C

1. By referring to Jacob Bercovitch (2003) article titled “*Managing internationalized Ethnic Conflict*” discuss the role of mediator in ethnic conflict management.

(20 Marks)
2. Michael Vatikiotis (2006) in “*Resolving Internal Conflict in Southeast Asia: Domestic Challenges and Regional Perspectives*” define the conflict resolutions process in the region as slow moving. Discuss the approaches and challenges of conflict resolutions in Southeast Asia as suggested by Vatikiotis.

(20 Marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK ANTARABANGSA ASIA PASIFIK
(International Politics of Asia Pacific)

SSA 2073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 12:00 tengahari – 3:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 1	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja. 2. Tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan yang dibekalkan. 3. Tulis jawapan anda sama ada dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.
--------------------------	--

1. Apakah implikasi politik dan ekonomi kepada Amerika Syarikat akibat kebangkitan China? Bincangkan implikasi-implikasi tersebut dengan mengemukakan contoh-contoh yang bersesuaian.
(25 markah)
2. Sejak kebelakangan ini, hubungan China dan Jepun menunjukkan perkembangan positif yang menggalakkan. Namun, syak wasangka masih wujud di antara kedua-dua belah pihak disebabkan beberapa isu yang masih belum diselesaikan. Bincangkan **LIMA (5)** isu tersebut.
(25 markah)
3. Bincangkan **EMPAT (4)** konsep keselamatan yang boleh dikaitkan di rantau Asia Pasifik.
(25 markah)
4. China telah memperkenalkan dua dasar untuk mendapatkan Taiwan semula. Namun, Taiwan langsung tidak menunjukkan minat terhadap dasar-dasar yang disarankan oleh China. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** polisi yang telah diperkenalkan oleh China dan mengapa Taiwan membantahnya.
(25 markah)
5. Jelaskan peranan dan keberkesanan institusi multilateral seperti *Asian Regional Forum* (ARF) dalam mempengaruhi isu keselamatan serantau.
(25 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW
(Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa)

SSA 2083

Peperiksaan <i>Examination</i>	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006 / 2007
Jumlah Markah <i>Total Mark</i>	: 80	Tarikh <i>Date</i>	: 27 April 2007
Wajaran <i>Weightage</i>	: 40 %	Masa <i>Time</i>	: 2.30 – 5.00 petang
Tempat <i>Place</i>	: BS 13	Jangkamasa <i>Duration</i>	: 2 jam dan 30 minit
Pensyarah <i>Lecturer</i>	: Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty		
No. Matrik Pelajar <i>Student Matric No.</i>	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam ruangan yang disediakan.
Bahagian B : Jawab SEMUA soalan.
Bahagian C : Jawab SATU soalan sahaja.
2. Tulis jawapan anda dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
3. Jawab samada dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.

Bahagian A

1. Senaraikan **ENAM (6)** entiti yang tertakluk di bawah kedaulatan wilayah (*territorial sovereignty*) sesebuah negara. Apakah yang boleh dianggap sebagai wilayah yang tertakluk di bawah sesebuah negara?

(6 markah)

2. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan *Erga Omnes*?

(4 markah)

3. Terangkan dengan ringkas **DUA(2)** cara sesebuah negara melakukan *reparation*.

(5 markah)

4. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan ekstradisi (*extradition*)? Berikan **SATU(1)** contoh bagaimana seorang yang tertuduh itu diekstradisikan?

(5 markah)

5. Nyatakan perbezaan di antara imuniti negara (*state/sovereignty immunity*) dan imuniti diplomatik (*diplomatic immunity*)?

(5 markah)

6. Senaraikan **LIMA(5)** hak sesebuah negara berpantai (*coastal state*) ke atas kawasan laut yang tertakluk di bawah pemerintahannya (*territorial sea*)

(5 markah)

7. Setiap negara mempunyai “hak eksklusif” untuk mengeksploitasi hasil laut (sumber asli) di kawasan Zon Eksklusif Ekonominya (*Exclusive Economic Zone*). Namun kawasan ini tidaklah benar-benar eksklusif. Terangkan mengapa kawasan tersebut tidak benar-benar eksklusif?

(5 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Praktis umum sesebuah negara dan *opinio juris* adalah dua elemen dalam panduan undang-undang adat antarabangsa. Berdasarkan kedua-dua elemen tersebut, bincangkan apakah perbezaan antara Undang-undang Adat Antarabangsa Moden dan Traditional menurut Anthea Roberts (2001) di dalam artikel beliau "*Traditional and Modern Approaches to Customary Law*".

(25 markah)

Bahagian C

1. Artikel Gadi Taub yang bertajuk "*Israel, Palestine & Territorial Partition*" (2001) membincangkan **EMPAT(4)** faktor cabaran penubuhan negara Palestin yang berdaulat dan berasingan dari wilayah Israel. Bincangkan faktor-faktor tersebut.
2. Artikel "*The Concept of Legalization*," Kenneth Abbott & Duncan Snidel (2000) menyatakan bahawa terdapat dimensi yang dapat menerangkan ciri-ciri sesebuah institusi antarabangsa. Dimensi-dimensi ini juga dikenali sebagai elemen-elemen *legalization*. Bincangkan **TIGA(3)** dimensi/elemen tersebut.

(20 markah)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA15) - KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSA 3043 Isu-isu Hubungan Antarabangsa Semasa	Dr. Lucy Sebli (Penyelaras) Dr. Andrew Aeria Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat Noor'ain bt. Aini Norhazlina Fairuz
2	SSA 2093 Politik ASEAN	Dr. Lucy Sebli
3	SSA 3063 Perundingan & Penyelesaian Konflik dlm Hubungan Antarabangsa	Norhazlina Fairuz bt. Musa Kutty
4	SSA 2073 Politik Antarabangsa Asia Pasifik	Dr. Lucy Sebli
5	SSA 2083 Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa	Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty



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94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

ISU-ISU HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA SEMASA
(Contemporary Issues In International Relations)

SSA 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9 pagi – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: BS15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat Dr Andrew Aeria Noor'ain bt. Aini Norhazlina Fairuz		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer FOUR (4) questions only. 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
--------------------------	---

1. What is the Non-nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT)? How successful has it been in reducing nuclear weapons in the world. Write your answer by providing appropriate examples.
(20 marks)
2. Explain what is nationalism and discuss how it has triggered ethnic conflict. Discuss your answer using Croatia and Fiji as examples.
(20 marks)
3. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) consider globalisation a good thing while many International Non-governmental Organisations (INGOs) do not. Discuss.
(20 marks)
4. Explain the nexus between sovereignty and intervention. Explain your argument with a case study.
(20 marks)
5. In 1990, the European Union (EU) signed the Dublin Convention as a way to manage the increasing problem of refugees entering EU member countries. Discuss **FOUR (4)** weaknesses of the Dublin Convention and give examples to support your answers.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK ASEAN
(ASEAN Politics)

SSA 2093

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.00 – 5.00 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS17	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer FOUR (4) questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
-----------------------------------	---

1. Mely Caballero-Anthony (1998) states, “The need to maintain regional security through the resolution and prevention of regional conflicts in ASEAN is crucial, which resulted in adoption of several mechanisms adopted by ASEAN.”

With reference to above statement, discuss what are the existing mechanisms adopted by ASEAN and to what extent have these mechanisms been successful in managing and settling disputes in the region.

(25 marks)

2. James Cotton states, “The principle of non-interference is an integral part of the ASEAN Way. Countries of the region have doggedly opposed any suggestion that state sovereignty should be softened by a new doctrine of ‘humanitarian intervention’. The participation of some of these countries in the 1999 intervention in East Timor – an action sanctioned by the United Nation (UN) for specifically humanitarian purpose – was thus out of character.”

With reference to above statement explain what are the factors influencing the intervention in East Timor in 1999, and why did ASEAN agree to the U.N-sponsored intervention in East Timor?

(25 marks)

3. The Spratly Islands issue has the potential to erupt into a military conflict in the Asia Pacific region. Discuss the diplomatic efforts made by ASEAN to avoid military conflict.

(25 marks)

4. The failure to handle the 1997 Asian financial crisis collectively raised questions and criticisms on the credibility of ASEAN. Discuss **FIVE (5)** reasons why the crisis occurred and its implications to ASEAN unity?

(25 marks)

5. Jonathan Chow (2005) asserts that, “ASEAN occupies central position in the war on terrorism in Southeast Asia. Cooperation among member states of this multilateral consortium carries the promise of a region-wide coordinated effort to combat terrorism. Such cooperation, however, has proved elusive.”

Discuss **SEVEN (7)** reasons why ASEAN’s initial efforts to combat regional terrorism resulted in minimal multilateral cooperation.

(25 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**NEGOTIATION & CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS IN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
(Perundingan & Penyelesaian Konflik dalam
Hubungan Antarabangsa)

SSA 3063

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006 / 2007
Examination

Jumlah Markah : 80 Tarikh : 25 April 2007
Total Mark *Date*

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 9.00- 11.30 pagi
Weightage *Time*

Tempat : BS 7 Jangkamasa : 2 jam dan 30 minit
Place *Duration*

Pensyarah : Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty
Lecturer

No. Matrik Pelajar :
Student Matric No.

- Arahan : 1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
(Instructions) Section B: Answer ALL questions.
Section C: Answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
Choose either one.

Section A

1. Explain the relations between complex emergencies and emerges of international conflict.

(5 marks)

2. Compare **FIVE (5)** roles of mediator and arbitrator in international negotiations and conflicts.

(5 marks)

3. Explain the methods in Conflict Settlement?

(5 marks)

4. Compare the differences between Conflict Prevention and Conflict Provention?

(5 marks)

5. Explain stages in mediation process?

(5 marks)

6. Discuss the choices of strategies in negotiations?

(5 marks)

7. Explain how personality of negotiator contributes to the effectiveness of the negotiation?

(5 marks)

Section B

1. According to Chantal De Jonge Qudraat (2000) in “*Humanitarian Intervention: The Lesson Learned*” intervention is against the principle of sovereignty. Explain
 - a. The nexus between sovereignty and intervention
 - b. Compare the different forms of intervention in the Cold War and the Post Cold War era in the same article.

(25 Marks)

Section C

1. By referring to Jacob Bercovitch (2003) article titled “*Managing internationalized Ethnic Conflict*” discuss the role of mediator in ethnic conflict management.

(20 Marks)
2. Michael Vatikiotis (2006) in “*Resolving Internal Conflict in Southeast Asia: Domestic Challenges and Regional Perspectives*” define the conflict resolutions process in the region as slow moving. Discuss the approaches and challenges of conflict resolutions in Southeast Asia as suggested by Vatikiotis.

(20 Marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK ANTARABANGSA ASIA PASIFIK
(International Politics of Asia Pacific)

SSA 2073

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 12:00 tengahari -- 3:00 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DK 1	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.2. Tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan yang dibekalkan.3. Tulis jawapan anda sama ada dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.
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1. Apakah implikasi politik dan ekonomi kepada Amerika Syarikat akibat kebangkitan China? Bincangkan implikasi-implikasi tersebut dengan mengemukakan contoh-contoh yang bersesuaian.
(25 markah)
2. Sejak kebelakangan ini, hubungan China dan Jepun menunjukkan perkembangan positif yang menggalakkan. Namun, syak wasangka masih wujud di antara kedua-dua belah pihak disebabkan beberapa isu yang masih belum diselesaikan. Bincangkan **LIMA (5)** isu tersebut.
(25 markah)
3. Bincangkan **EMPAT (4)** konsep keselamatan yang boleh dikaitkan di rantau Asia Pasifik.
(25 markah)
4. China telah memperkenalkan dua dasar untuk mendapatkan Taiwan semula. Namun, Taiwan langsung tidak menunjukkan minat terhadap dasar-dasar yang disarankan oleh China. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** polisi yang telah diperkenalkan oleh China dan mengapa Taiwan membantahnya.
(25 markah)
5. Jelaskan peranan dan keberkesanan institusi multilateral seperti *Asian Regional Forum (ARF)* dalam mempengaruhi isu keselamatan serantau.
(25 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW
(Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa)

SSA 2083

Peperiksaan <i>Examination</i>	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006 / 2007
Jumlah Markah <i>Total Mark</i>	: 80	Tarikh <i>Date</i>	: 27 April 2007
Wajaran <i>Weightage</i>	: 40 %	Masa <i>Time</i>	: 2.30 – 5.00 petang
Tempat <i>Place</i>	: BS 13	Jangkamasa <i>Duration</i>	: 2 jam dan 30 minit
Pensyarah <i>Lecturer</i>	: Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty		
No. Matrik Pelajar <i>Student Matric No.</i>	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

- : 1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam ruangan yang disediakan.
Bahagian B : Jawab SEMUA soalan.
Bahagian C : Jawab SATU soalan sahaja.
2. Tulis jawapan anda dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
3. Jawab samada dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.

Bahagian A

1. Senaraikan ENAM (6) entiti yang tertakluk di bawah kedaulatan wilayah (*territorial sovereignty*) sesebuah negara. Apakah yang boleh dianggap sebagai wilayah yang tertakluk di bawah sesebuah negara?

(6 markah)

2. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan *Erga Omnes*?

(4 markah)

3. Terangkan dengan ringkas **DUA(2)** cara sesebuah negara melakukan *reparation*.

(5 markah)

4. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan ekstradisi (*extradition*)? Berikan **SATU(1)** contoh bagaimana seorang yang tertuduh itu diekstradisikan?

(5 markah)

5. Nyatakan perbezaan di antara imuniti negara (*state/sovereignty immunity*) dan imuniti diplomatik (*diplomatic immunity*)?

(5 markah)

6. Senaraikan **LIMA(5)** hak sesebuah negara berpantai (*coastal state*) ke atas kawasan laut yang tertakluk di bawah pemerintahannya (*territorial sea*)

(5 markah)

7. Setiap negara mempunyai “hak eksklusif” untuk mengeksploitasi hasil laut (sumber asli) di kawasan Zon Eksklusif Ekonominya (*Exclusive Economic Zone*). Namun kawasan ini tidaklah benar-benar eksklusif. Terangkan mengapa kawasan tersebut tidak benar-benar eksklusif?

(5 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Praktis umum sesebuah negara dan *opinio juris* adalah dua elemen dalam panduan undang-undang adat antarabangsa. Berdasarkan kedua-dua elemen tersebut, bincangkan apakah perbezaan antara Undang-undang Adat Antarabangsa Moden dan Traditional menurut Anthea Roberts (2001) di dalam artikel beliau "*Traditional and Modern Approaches to Customary Law*".

(25 markah)

Bahagian C

1. Artikel Gadi Taub yang bertajuk "*Israel, Palestine & Territorial Partition*" (2001) membincangkan **EMPAT(4)** faktor cabaran penubuhan negara Palestin yang berdaulat dan berasingan dari wilayah Israel. Bincangkan faktor-faktor tersebut.
2. Artikel "*The Concept of Legalization*," Kenneth Abbott & Duncan Snidel (2000) menyatakan bahawa terdapat dimensi yang dapat menerangkan ciri-ciri sesebuah institusi antarabangsa. Dimensi-dimensi ini juga dikenali sebagai elemen-elemen *legalization*. Bincangkan **TIGA(3)** dimensi/elemen tersebut.

(20 markah)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA21) – POLITIK DAN PEMERINTAHAN

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSP 3043 Politik Negara Membangun	Noor'ain Aini
2	SSP 3013 Kewangan Awam	Dr. Oei Hong Lim
3	SSP 2023 Pemikiran Politik Moden	Dr Oei Hong Lim
4	SSP 3073 Ekologi Politik	Kelvin Egay John
5	SSP 2033 Sistem Politik Malaysia	Ahi Sarok
6	SSP 3063 Politik dan Kerajaan Tempatan	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

POLITIK NEGARA MEMBANGUN
(Politics of Developing Countries)

SSP 3043

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 60 Tarikh : 20 April 2007
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS7 & BS8 Jangkamasa : 2 jam 30 minit
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Noor'ain Aini
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Jawab **EMPAT (4)** soalan sahaja.
(Instructions) 2. Tulis jawapan anda di kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

Lampiran 1

1. Setelah merdeka, kerajaan baru nasional lazimnya menghadapi kesukaran untuk melakukan penyatuan nasional di kalangan rakyat yang baru dimobilisasikan. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** bentuk halangan dalam penyatuan nasional tersebut dengan contoh setiap satu.
(15 markah)
2. Tentera memainkan peranan penting dan pelbagai dalam politik negara-negara membangun. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** peranan tersebut dengan contoh.
(15 markah)
3. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** jenis elit politik nasional yang terdapat di negara-negara membangun serta bagaimana pengaruh dan kuasa mereka berkurangan dalam kehidupan politik sesebuah masyarakat tempatan tersebut.
(15 markah)
4. Bincangkan tema utama yang diutarakan oleh Blanca Heredia (1997) dalam artikel beliau "*Prosper or Perish? Development in the Age of Capital*".
(15 markah)
5. Lampiran 1 adalah keratan laporan kajian yang dijalankan oleh Adrian Karatnycky dan Peter Ackerman (2006) bertajuk "*How Freedom Is Won: From Civic Resistance to Durable Democracy*". Jelaskan perbezaan proses pendemokrasian yang berlaku dengan memilih **DUA (2)** negara yang disebut dalam keratan laporan tersebut.
(15 markah)

Lampiran 1

A Freedom House Study page 27

Bangladesh

Transition Point 1990-91
PR STATUS

CL

Freedom Rating 4 PF

4

(Year before transition): 1989

Rating (2004) 4 PF

4

Transition Characteristics

The Factor Of Violence	Significant Violence
Sources Of Violence	State
Forces Driving The Transition	Civic
Strength Of Nonviolent Civic Coalitions	Strong

Narrative

In Bangladesh, the path to restored democracy unfolded in late 1990 when President Lt. General Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who seized power in a 1982 military coup, abruptly resigned on December 6th after weeks of escalating civilian protests against authoritarian rule. The movement against the Ershad government became more prominent in 1987, when the influential Awami League and the Bangladeshi Nationalist Party demanded the president's resignation and free elections. Mass demonstrations, accompanied by some violence, were suppressed after Ershad proclaimed a state of emergency. In early October 1990, the civic movement to oust Ershad was revived as people from all spheres of life began to defy the state-imposed curfew and organize mass strikes and demonstrations, leading to Ershad's resignation. Following Ershad's downfall, the transitional government quickly established democratic institutions. Free elections with candidates from over 100 parties were held in February 1991. Khaleda Zia was named Bangladesh's first female prime minister, and within months, the country adopted a parliamentary system, ending sixteen years of presidential rule.

Belarus

Transition Point 1989-91
PR STATUS

CL

Freedom Rating 6 NF

5

(Year before transition): 1988

Rating (2004) 6 6 NF

Transition Characteristics

The Factor Of Violence	Nonviolent
Forces Driving The Transition	Mixed: Civic/Powerholders
Strength Of Nonviolent Civic Coalitions	Moderate

Narrative

A broad-based, nonviolent civic movement, led by the Belarus Popular Front, emerged in the late 1980s and became a coalition pressing for autonomy and democratic rights. The front united cultural groups, workers associations, and political movements, but its influence was largely confined to major cities. Upon the collapse of the August 1991 coup in the USSR, the country's parliamentary chairman, Stanislau Shushkevich, who had been elected in 1990 with broad civic support, led the rapid process toward state independence.

Benin

Transition Point 1990-91
PR STATUS

CL

Freedom Rating 7 NF

7

(Year before transition): 1989

Rating (2004) 2 2 F

Transition Characteristics

The Factor Of Violence	Mostly Nonviolent
Forces Driving The Transition	Civic
Strength Of Nonviolent Civic Coalitions	Strong

Narrative

After 17 years of rule by Marxist-Leninist dictator Mathieu Kerekou, an economic crisis and massive social unrest spurred a civic movement consisting of students, teachers, university faculty, and union leaders to call an eventually paralyzing nationwide strike in January 1989. As suppression efforts failed and French political and economic pressure increased, Kerekou abolished Marxist-Leninism as the state ideology, legalized opposition parties, and called for the holding of a National Conference in February 1990. Delegates to the Conference included leaders from opposition political parties, unions, universities, religious associations, the army, and women's groups. Despite Kerekou's resistance, the Conference successfully declared itself sovereign, drafted a new, democratic constitution, and organized the holding of national, competitive, multiparty elections the following year.

Bolivia

Transition Point 1982
PR STATUS

CL

Freedom Rating 7 NF

5

(Year before transition): 1981

Rating (2004) 3 3 PF

Transition Characteristics

The Factor Of Violence	High Level Of Violence
Sources Of Violence	State

Lampiran 1

Forces Driving The Transition	Mixed: Civic/Powerholders
Strength Of Nonviolent Civic Coalitions	Strong
Narrative	

the military's high command decided to return to the barracks. The Congress was reconvened and selected as the new president Hernan Siles Zuazo, who had won a plurality of votes in the annulled 1980 elections. He assumed the office on October 10, 1982.

Bolivia left behind its long legacy of mostly military rule after a particularly brutal and corrupt military government was brought down by civic protests and a paralyzing general strike in 1982. General Luis Garcia Meza led a bloody coup in 1980, retaining the military's grip on power, which it had held all but uninterruptedly since 1964. His repressive, corrupt and internationally isolated government dispirited many in the military's ranks, and amidst a severe economic crisis that triggered mass protests and a crippling general strike in 1982,



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KEWANGAN AWAM
(Public Finance)

SSP3013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi -11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Oei Hong Lim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
 4. Return the question paper with your answer booklet.

1. a. What is a proportional tax rate structure (flat-rate tax) and a regressive tax rate structure? Explain each of them and give suitable examples.

(10 marks)

- b. Suppose Ali, Ben, Chia and Din must decide on the amount of student's fees for a semester. Ali is willing to pay RM500.00, Ben is willing to pay RM400.00, Chia is willing to pay RM750.00, and Din is willing to pay RM600.00. After a lengthy discussion, it is finally agreed that the student's fee per semester will be RM500.00. Briefly explain your answers.

- i. Who is the median voter?
- ii. Who pays the political externalities?
- iii. Who pays the transaction costs?

(15 marks)

2. The marginal benefits of hiring security guards for three consumers A, B and C, are shown in the table below.

Consumer	Marginal Benefit (in RM) of the number of security guards per consumer			
	Number of security guards			
	1	2	3	4
A	150	125	100	75
B	125	100	75	50
C	100	75	50	25

- a. Draw the demand curve of security guards assuming that security guards are pure public goods.

(9 marks)

- b. If the cost for hiring a security guard is RM300.00 per week and this cost is equal to the marginal social cost, what is the efficient number of security guards for the three consumers per week? Show your calculation.

(8 marks)

- c. If the cost for hiring a security guard declines to RM225.00 and this cost is equal to the marginal social cost, what is the efficient number of security guards for the three consumers per week? Show your calculation.

(8 marks)

4. A progressive tax rate structure is shown in the following table.

Tax brackets	Marginal Tax Rate (MTR)
RM 0 – RM 2,500	0 %
RM 2,500 – RM 5,000	3 %
RM 5,000 – RM 20,000	5 %
RM 20,000 – RM 35,000	7 %
RM 35,000 – RM 50,000	15 %

- a. Calculate the percentage of the Average Tax Rate (ATR) for income at the beginning and end of each tax bracket.
(15 marks)
 - b. Calculate how much tax is paid by a person with an income of RM 40,000 a year.
(10 marks)
5. Briefly explain THREE (3) market failures.
(9 marks)
6. What is David Ricardo's opinion regarding the effect of a government budget deficit on credit markets (also known as the Ricardian equivalence)? Explain and show the Ricardian equivalence in a suitable graph.
(16 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PEMIKIRAN POLITIK MODEN
(Modern Political Thought)

SSP2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 25 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Oei Hong Lim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer ALL questions. 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH. 4. Return the question paper with your answer booklet.
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1. Hobbes became famous because of his idea of a 'Leviathan'.
 - a. What is a 'Leviathan'? Explain in detail.
(10 marks)
 - b. In your opinion, can a 'Leviathan' build a civil society? Explain.
(10 marks)
2. a. What is the liberal approach to civil society? Explain.
(10 marks)
 - b. In Marx's opinion, is such an approach possible in a capitalistic society? Explain.
(10 marks)
3. Philosophers have different opinions on the relationship between the State and society.
 - a. Kant and Locke argued that there is no separation between the State and society. Explain their arguments.
(20 marks)
 - b. Hobbes and Hegel argued that the State must be independent from society. Explain their arguments.
(20 marks)
4. What are the FOUR (4) factors needed to create a New World Order according to Kant? Briefly explain each of them.
(20 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

EKOLOGI POLITIK
(Political Ecology)

SSP 3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer TWO questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.4. Dictionary is provided
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1. Bryant and Bailey (1997) outlined the differences in trends between the development of the First World and Third World ENGOs. Describe these differences.
(20 marks)

2. Discuss **THREE (3)** dimensions of power as argued in Connelly and Smith (1999) and how these dimensions can be used to understand environmental policies.
(20 marks)

3. Explain Garrett Hardin's notion of the 'tragedy of the commons' by providing the relevant examples.
(20 marks)

4. Describe **THREE (3)** challenges to the notion of global environmental risks as explained by Forsyth (2003).
(20 marks)

5. Describe **THREE (3)** tensions in the Local Agenda 21 processes as described by Connelly and Smith (1999).
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

MALAYSIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
(Sistem Politik Malaysia)

SSP 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.4. Dictionary is provided
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Section A

1. Describe **THREE (3)** discretionary powers of the *Yang Di-Pertuan Agong* as outlined in the Federal Constitution?
(5 marks)
2. What is collective responsibility and how does it apply in the Malaysian cabinet?
(5 marks)
3. Describe **THREE (3)** principles which the Election Commission must take into consideration in delimiting the election boundaries.
(5 marks)
4. What is a 'shadow cabinet'? Describe **THREE (3)** main roles in a Parliamentary Democracy.
(5 marks)

Section B

1. Which is supreme in Malaysia, the Parliament, the Judiciary or the Federal Constitution? Explain your answer.
(10 marks)
2. Define the general concept of federalism. Explain the powers conferred to the Federal Government as enshrined in the constitution.
(10 marks)
3. Describe the concept of 'power sharing.' In your opinion has it been successful in the Malaysian context? Explain your arguments.
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

POLITIK DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN
(*Politics and Local Government*)

SSP3063

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/07
Jumlah Markah	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 12:00 tgh. - 2:30 ptg
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS17	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam dan 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar	:		

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer all questions.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. You may answer either in Malay or ENGLISH.
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1. Explain how local authorities in Malaysia raised the revenue to finance their activities and how this revenue is being utilized.
(20 marks)
2. Local authority is different from the local District Administration. Their differences can be explained from the concepts of 'devolution' and 'deconcentration'. Explain.
(20 marks)
3. Many services at the local governmental level have been 'contracted out' under the 'privatization through contracting policy'. Explain the reasons for the adoption of this policy.
(20 marks)
4. Local government theory explains **FOUR (4)** reasons for the existence of a local government. Explain.
(20 marks)
5. A mayor plays many roles. What are those roles? Explain.
(20 marks)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA22) - PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSR 2053 Kegunaan Komputer dalam Perancangan	Haslina Hashim (Penyelaras) Regina Garai Abdullah
2	SSR 3063 Penilaian Kesan Sosial & Alam Sekitar	Dr John Phoa Chui Leong / Juna Liau
3	SSR 2033 Sektor Awam dan Pengurusan Korporat	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
4	SSR 3043 Demografi	PM Dr Abdul Mutalip Abdullah / Haslina Hashim
5	SSR 3073 Pembangunan Pengorganisasian	Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin
6	SSR 2063 Perancangan dan Pengurusan Projek	Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

KEGUNAAN KOMPUTER DALAM PERANCANGAN
(*Computer Application in Planning*)

SSR 2053

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 50	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DK2	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Regina Garai Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. State **TWO (2)** functions, **TWO (2)** advantages and **TWO (2)** limitations of each software in the context of development planning.
 - a. AutoCad
 - b. Microsoft Project

(8 marks)

2. The table below represents the project scheduling of a construction project. Based on the table, answer the following questions.

Task	Duration (Day)	Predecessor
A	3	-
B	4	-
C	2	B
D	3	A
E	4	D
F	3	A
G	2	F
H	2	C
I	1	E,G
J	2	H, I

- a. Draw an Activity on Arrow (AOA) diagram to represent the data in the above table.

(4 marks)
- b. What is the shortest time to complete this project?

(1 mark)
- c. Identify the critical path.

(1 mark)
- d. What is the slack time for:
 - i. Task E?
 - ii. Task G?

(4 marks)
- e. As the project manager, you managed to get more workers for Task E. As a result, Task E is finished three days earlier than scheduled. What is the effect of this performance on the project's completion date? State your reason.

(2 marks)
- f. You were informed that Task G has to be delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. What is the effect on the completion date if Task G is delayed by:
 - i. two days? Give **ONE (1)** reason.

(2 marks)
 - ii. three days? Give **ONE (1)** reason.

(2 marks)

3. Serumpun Padi Company owns two factories which produce rice, which is then graded into Grade A, Grade B and Grade C. The company is contracted to provide a school in Kampung Sawah Terbiar with 12kg of Grade A, 8kg of Grade B and 24kg of Grade C rice per week. The two factories have different operating characteristics as detailed below. The Company aims to minimise the cost whilst operating to fulfil the contract.

Factory	Cost per day (RM '000)	Production (kg/day)		
		Grade A	Grade B	Grade C
X	180	6	3	4
Y	160	1	1	6

- a. Formulate the objective function. (1 mark)
 - b. Formulate the constraint functions, including the non-negativity (if any). (5 marks)
 - c. Draw a graph with all the constraints and identify the feasible region. (4 marks)
4. a. Describe **FOUR (4)** operating functions that are available in SPSS. (4 marks)
- b. The tables below contain the information that you have collected for one of your assignments. It is regarding a sample of students in UNIMAS. The information was saved in two separate SPSS data files as follows:

File 1

Name	Faculty	Credit_h	Yr_study	Gender	Age	CGPA
Andy Chia	FSKPM	19	3	M	22	2.7
Amir Khan	FSS	21	2	M	23	2.8
Christina Yang	FSS	18	2	F	21	2.8

File 2

Name	Faculty	Credit_h	Yr_study	Gender	Age	CGPA
P. Siva	FTM	22	3	M	22	3.0
Laura Peter	FSKPM	12	2	F	21	2.8
Salina Omar	FSS	15	1	F	21	2.7
Suriati Ahmad	FTM	19	2	F	23	2.8

- i. If you want to merge the two files by adding variables (with File 1 opened first), what is the command that you should write? Your answer may start with "Under the menu of 'Data', click on ...". The resulting file is called the Master File.

(1 mark)

- ii. You have recoded the “faculty” variable in the following way: “1” for “FSKPM”, “2” for “FSS” and “3” for “FTM”. Draw the Master File as it would appear in SPSS 14 for Windows.
(2 marks)
- c. If you are doing a descriptive analysis using Frequencies, what are the conclusions that you get based on the data in the Master File? Please state only **THREE (3)** conclusions.
(3 marks)
5. a. When using Microsoft Excel, what is meant by the following terms:
i. active cell
ii. “what if” analysis
iii. range
(3 marks)
- b. In Project Scheduling, what is meant by:
i. Gantt Chart
ii. AOA Network
iii. Critical Path
(3 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

PENILAIAN KESAN SOSIAL DAN ALAM SEKITAR
(*Environmental and Social Impact Assessment*)

SSR 3063

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 80	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 26 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DK2	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dr John Phoa Juna Liau		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Arahan
(<i>Instructions</i>) | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Choose and answer TWO questions only
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. You can write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH. |
|-----------------------------------|---|

SECTION A

1. Discuss **FOUR** (4) advantages of public involvement with impact assessment.
(20 marks)
2. List the **SEVEN** (7) phases of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process from phase 0 to phase 6. Describe the objectives of each phase. You may use examples to illustrate the different phases.
(20 marks)
3. Proving that Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an effective tool for protecting the environment from significant harm is a difficult task. State with reasons whether you think the EIA regulations in Malaysia/Sarawak are effective in this regard.
(20 marks)
4. Discuss the relative merits of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in terms of protecting the environment.
(20 marks)

SECTION B

1. The use of local knowledge has long been part of Social Impact Assessment (SIA). Explain **FOUR** (4) reasons why this knowledge is important.
(20 marks)
2. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been applied in a very wide variety of situations. Discuss why SIA is needed in **FOUR** (4) situations which you are familiar with.
(20 marks)
3. Burdge and Vanclay (1996) recognized four major categories of problems in Social Impact Assessment. Highlight the problems and suggest what can be done to overcome the problems.
(20 marks)
4. The notion of integration is one of repeated calls for impact assessment, including SIA. Analyze how SIA is integrated with planning and policy making, management, social policy and other impact assessments.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

SEKTOR AWAM DAN PENGURUSAN KORPORAT
(*Public Sector and Corporate Management*)

SSR2033

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/07
Jumlah Markah	: 100	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 26 April 2007
Wajaran	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2:00 - 4:30 ptg
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DK 2 & BS 15	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam dan 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Answer all FIVE questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. You may answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. People tend to view bureaucracy negatively. Explain **FIVE (5)** negative perceptions people have about bureaucracy.
(20 marks)
2. Robert L. Katz discusses **THREE (3)** types of skills that a manager must possess. Explain those skills..
(20 marks)
3. Discuss the basic principles of the Total Quality Management (TQM).
(20 marks)
4. Many public sector organizations refer to administrators as managers because the terms 'administrator' and 'manager' connote different perceptions. Explain.
(20 marks)
5. Manager's roles differ according to levels and functions. Discuss the similarities and the differences of the roles of the middle-level managers and the lower-level managers.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

DEMOGRAFI
(Demography)

SSR 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 70	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 7	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim / PM Dr. Abdul Mutalip bin Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Answer the questions based on the information given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Data on Births in Blue Papaya Land (2005)

Age group	Sex		Births
	Male	Female	
0	7,525	7,947	
1-4	36,815	41,508	
5-9	34,140	39,629	
10-14	26,123	31,875	
15-19	19,760	25,446	2,399
20-24	14,266	18,961	4,518
25-29	10,352	13,189	4,130
30-34	6,732	9,602	2,591
35-39	5,299	7,878	1,682
40-44	4,830	7,306	635
45-49	4,380	6,728	117
50-54	3,936	5,883	
55-59	2,949	4,421	
60-64	2,067	3,084	
65-69	1,208	1,857	
70+	607	984	
Total	180,989	226,300	16,072

- a. Find the crude birth rate (CBR) and general fertility rate (GFR) for the data above. You must demonstrate your method of calculation.
(2 marks)
 - b. Identify the age specific fertility rate (ASFR) for Blue Papaya Land. Demonstrate your method of calculation for each age group.
(7 marks)
 - c. Find the total fertility rate (TFR) for women in Blue Papaya Land and give comments on the TFR value obtained.
(3 marks)
 - d. With reference to the TFR calculated value, do you think Blue Papaya Land is expecting population increase in the following years? Give **ONE (1)** reason to support your answer.
(2 marks)
2. High population density will cause pathology in human behavior, which leads to social problems – aggression, sexual behavior and inadequate nurturing. Do you agree with the statement? Explain **TWO (2)** reasons to support your opinion.
(8 marks)

3. Table 2: Life expectancy of the laboring population (1842)

Place	Professional	Tradesmen	Laborers
Bentham Green	45	26	16
Derby	49	38	21
Leeds	44	27	19
Liverpool	35	22	15
Manchester	38	20	17

Table 2 illustrates the life expectancy of the laboring population in the UK in 1842. Explain how Marx's arguments on causes of poverty and starvation can relate to the data above.

(8 marks)

Section B

1. Describe the following theories in the context of population and environment:

- a. Direct Effect Theory
- b. Indirect Effect Theory

Of the two, which do you think is closer to explain present day problems? Discuss.

(20 marks)

2. Describe briefly **TWO (2)** theories of migration. Which theory do you think best explain the migration process in Malaysia and give your reasons using appropriate examples.

(20 marks)

3. Tun Mahathir advocated that we should have a population of 70 million. What were his reasons? Do you agree with this population policy? Discuss.

(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PEMBANGUNAN PENGORGANISASIAN
(Organization development)

SSR 3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 - 4:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Madya Dr. Spencer Empading Sanggin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		
Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Section A: Answer ONE question only. Section B: Answer ONE question only. Section C: Answer ONE question only. Section D: Answer ONE question only. All answers are to be written in the answer booklet provided. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH. 		

Section A

1. Role negotiation and role analysis are two of the organizational development intervention strategies. Briefly describe each one of the strategies and explain how they are used to improve organizational performance.
(25 marks)
2. Explain what is meant by Groupthink. Identify and describe **FIVE (5)** symptoms or characteristics of groupthink and explain how groupthink can be avoided through team development.
(25 marks)

Section B

1. Describe the concept and objectives of laboratory training as an organizational intervention strategy. Based on past observations, discuss how successful has the strategy been in achieving its objectives?
(25 marks)
2. Describe the Johari Window model and explain how it can be used as a tool to improve effectiveness of interpersonal communications.
(25 marks)

Section C

1. Identify factors or sources of intergroup conflict. Describe EACH of the five styles of intergroup conflict management as proposed by Blake et al., (1964).
(25 marks)
2. Contrast cooperation and competition between work groups. Explain how EACH affects organizational effectiveness.
(25 marks)

Section D

1. Differentiate between Job Enrichment Theory and Job Characteristics Theory. Explain how EACH of these theories can be used to improve organizational productivity.
(25 marks)
2. Briefly describe the concept and the inter-related steps of Management By Objectives (MBO). Explain how MBO can be used for setting organizational goals.
(25 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PROJEK
(Project Planning and Management)

SSR 2063

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 Tarikh : 2 Mei 2007
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9:00 - 11:00 pagi
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS13 Jangkamasa : 2 jam
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Prof Madya Dr. Spencer Empading Sanggin
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No.)

Arahan
(Instruction)

1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. A well developed plan of action will allow the implementers to carry out their project smoothly but without the support of the participants the project may fail. Explain.
(25 marks)
2. Despite all efforts to encourage participants to be involved in a development programme there will be some who will resist the change process, at least initially. Describe the possible reasons for the resistance and explain how you would try to overcome the resistance.
(25 marks)
3. Choose a project of your choice and describe how you would market or promote the project to the target publics. Discuss **THREE (3)** rationales for marketing your project.
(25 marks)
4. What are the rationales for doing programme monitoring? Choose **ONE (1)** example of a specific programme and describe how you plan to carry out monitoring for that programme.
(25 marks)
5. There are various steps in conducting program evaluation. Describe those steps. Explain **FIVE (5)** main criteria to evaluate a programme.
(25 marks)
6. Briefly discuss the terms formative and summative evaluation. Describe **FIVE (5)** elements or evidences to be included in a programme evaluation report.
(25 marks)

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
SENARAI KURSUS SEMESTER 2 SESI 2006/2007

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA23) - KAJIAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL

Masa	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSS 2053 Kemahiran Kaunseling	Dr. Prashant Talwar
2	SSS 3033 Perubatan & Kesihatan	Gill Raja
3	SSS 1013 Prinsip Kerja Sosial	Dolly Paul Carlo (Penyelaras) Dr. Ling How Kee Kamsiah bt. Ali
4	SSS 3062 Perbandingan Sistem Perkhidmatan Sosial Antarabangsa	Dr Prashanth Talwar
5	SSS 2073 Teori dan Pendekatan dalam Khidmat Komuniti	Dolly Paul Carlo
6	SSS 3083 Perkembangan Profesional : Intergrasi Teori & Praktis	Dr Ling How Kee
7	SSS 2063 Pengkhususan Khidmat Sosial 1 : Keluarga dan Kanak-Kanak	Gill Raja
8	SSS 3013 Devian dan Perkhidmatan Pemulihan	Kamsiah Ali



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KEMAHIRAN KAUNSELING
(Counselling Skills)

SSS 2053

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 40	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 20 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9 pagi – 12 tengahari
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS16	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 Jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dr. Prashant Talwar		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)			

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Choose and answer any TWO (2) questions.
Section B: Choose and answer any FOUR (4) questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.

SECTION A

1. Explain by giving suitable examples the EIGHT (8) stages of counselling. (10 Marks)
2. a. Explain the theory of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT)? (5 Marks)
b. What is systematic desensitization? Explain the steps involved in treating a girl with snake phobia. (5 Marks)
3. Group therapy is an important technique in preventing relapse among the alcoholics.
a. Explain what is group therapy? (3 Marks)
b. Explain the processes that occur in an Alcoholic Anonymous group. (7 Marks)

SECTION B

1. Counselors often experience what is called as 'burnout'. Explain what 'burnout' is and how it can be overcome. (5 Marks)
2. One of the problem experienced during counselling is transference and counter transference. Explain both. (5 Marks)
3. A thirty year old married male has been referred to you for counselling, as his doctor suspects that he may be HIV positive. Explain what is pre-test counselling. (5 Marks)
4. What is assertiveness in counselling and explain how it differs from aggression. (5 Marks)
5. Code of Ethics is an important part of counselling.
a. What is code of Ethics? (2 Marks)
b. State THREE (3) code of Ethics in counselling. (3 Marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PERUBATAN DAN KESIHATAN
(Health and Medicine)

SSS 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11 pagi – 2 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1.	Section A: Compulsory question. Section B: Chose and answer TWO questions only. Section C: Chose and answer ONE question only.
	2.	Answer in ENGLISH only.
	3.	Dictionary is provided.

Section A

You are a medical social worker in a small district hospital and have been asked to plan Mrs Jacobsamy's discharge.

Mrs Jacobsamy came into hospital after she was found on the floor in her home by her neighbours. Her neighbours had been asked to check on Mrs Jabobsamy by her only daughter who works in KL. The daughter was worried as her mother did not answer the telephone when she rang. She had been ringing her mother every day. She had been doing this as recently her mother could not go out like before because she had sprained her ankle.

When the neighbours found Mrs Jacobsamy, she had been lying on the floor for sometime. She was a little confused as she thought her neighbour was her husband who died a few months ago. This surprised her neighbour and his wife as previously Mrs Jacobsamy understood what was happening around her, except when she misheard people. When they found her they were also surprised as she was lying in her own urine. They said that despite her age she had been active in the community before hurting her ankle and often helped with activities in the temple.

When you met Mrs Jacobsamy she was very anxious and kept asking when could she go home and who was looking after her cats. She could not remember what day it was when she fell. She told you she had been wanting to go to the toilet and fell on the way there. She said she seemed to need to go to the toilet more now than before and it was a bit painful for her. The nursing staff told you that sometimes she thinks she is back in her own house and sometimes she realises she is in the hospital. They had found some sleeping tablets in her handbag when she was admitted, which the daughter said their family doctor had given her recently. The daughter was hoping to visit at the weekend if her boss would give her the time off.

The young medical officer tells you that the old lady has dementia and either the daughter will have to give up her job and look after her or she will have to be put in a nursing home.

- a. Based on your assessment, explain why you might disagree with the doctor's diagnosis and his plans for her future.

(8 marks)

- b. Discuss the range of help you think Mrs Jacobsamy might need if she is to return to her own home.

(7 marks)

Section B

1. A young adult who has become wheelchair-bound following an accident, has been referred to you.
 - a. Describe the range of reactions he might experience over time according to Schuchardt's (1981) spiral model of learning processes.
(7 marks)
 - b. Give **THREE (3)** reasons why you might introduce him to other people living with a similar disability.
(3 marks)
2. You are the officer-in-charge of a medical social work unit. You have been asked to write a report to justify your request for a social worker to provide a service to obstetrics and gynaecological ward. Write the report.
(10 marks)
3.
 - a. Describe briefly the **THREE (3)** major theoretical orientations in the field of mental health and how depression is explained by each.
(6 marks)
 - b. Why is it also important to be knowledgeable of the clients' and their families' cultural background when assessing a person with mental health problems. Give examples.
(4 marks)
4.
 - a. Explain and give examples, why overcoming the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS is essential if the disease is to be successfully managed.
(5 marks)
 - b. Compulsory testing of people for HIV/AIDS before marriage is controversial. Explain why.
(5 marks)

Section C

1. Describe **THREE (3)** warning signs that someone may be suicidal and **TWO (2)** myths surrounding suicide.
(5 marks)
2. Describe briefly **THREE (3)** different models of disability and give **ONE (1)** criticism of each.
(5 marks)
3. In 1996 the World Health Organisation publicised the new challenges in the field of Public Health,. Describe **THREE (3)** of these and give **TWO (2)** reasons why, despite the need for public health services, they are often marginalized.
(5 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PRINSIP KERJA SOSIAL
(Principles of Social Work)

SSS 1013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 70	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dolly Paul Carlo, Kamsiah Ali, Dr. Ling How Kee (FSS) Gabriel Chong (FSKPM)		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matrix No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only. 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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Section A

1. Social Work intervenes at both the micro and macro level. How do the two interventions differ from each other. Give an example of each.
(10 marks)
2. Inter-agency co-operation has become one of the intervention strategies of social workers when working with children and young people in trouble. Discuss **TWO** (2) of the main difficulties involved by giving an example of each.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Ife (1999) discusses three 'generations' of human rights.
 - a. Explain the three 'generations' of human rights.
(6 marks)
 - b. In relation to people with disabilities (PWD), discuss to what extent has each of the three 'generations' of human rights been met for them in Malaysia.
(10 marks)
 - c. Discuss the different roles of social workers in trying to promote each of the three 'generations' of human rights for PWD.
(9 marks)
2. Based on the following issues presented by Banks (1995), discuss with examples the ethical problems and dilemmas for social workers.
 - a. Issues around individual rights and welfare.
 - b. Issues around public welfare.
 - c. Issues around inequality and structural oppression.
(25 marks)

3. You are a social worker at a Children's Home. A 25 year old single mother with two daughters aged 3 and 2, comes and asks for your help.
- a. What would be the **THREE** (3) main objectives you have in the first meeting with her?
(6 marks)
- b. Discuss the kind of assistance you provide to her.
(7 marks)
- c. Discuss **THREE** (3) social work values which will guide you in your work with her and the children.
(12 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PERBANDINGAN SISTEM PERKHIDMATAN SOSIAL
ANTARABANGSA**
(Comparative International Systems In Social Services).

SSS 3062

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 40	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 24 April 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9 pagi – 12:00 tengahari
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS16	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 Jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dr. Prashant Talwar		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)			

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.

1. The idea of the welfare state means different things in different countries.
 - a. Define welfare state. (2 Marks)
 - b. Explain the arguments for and against welfare state. (4 Marks)
 - c. Compare the old age benefits of any one country with that of Malaysia. (4 Marks)
2.
 - a. What is privatization? (2 Marks)
 - b. What are the issues related to pro and anti privatization? (8 Marks)
3. Provision of good health is an important aspect of Government policy. Describe the health care delivery system in Malaysia, with special reference to mental health. (10 Marks)
4.
 - a. What is meant by 'iron law' of housing? (2 Marks)
 - b. Specify number of measures the government takes to mediate this situation? (8 Marks)
5. Poverty is a major social and economic problem. Discuss what are the United Nation's millennium development policies towards eradication of poverty? (10 Marks)
6.
 - a. State the FOUR (4) categories of people who fall under 'special population'. (2 Marks)
 - c. Choose any ONE (1) category and explain any Four (4) problems that they face. (4 Marks)
 - d. Explain the TWO (2) services provided by the Government of Malaysia for the category you have chosen. (4 Marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**TEORI DAN PENDEKATAN DALAM KHIDMAT
KOMUNITI**
(*Community Work: Theories and Approaches*)

SSS 2073

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 2, Sesi 2006/2007
(*Examination*)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 26 April 2007
(*Total Mark*) (*Date*)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
(*Weightage*) (*Time*)

Tempat : DK2 Jangkamasa : 2 jam
(*Place*) (*Duration*)

Pensyarah : Dolly Paul Carlo
(*Lecturer*)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(*Student Matric No*)

Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions.
(*Instructions*) 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Explain the **EIGHT** (8) steps of Grassroots Model of needs assessment.
(10 marks)
2. Name **FOUR** (4) approaches to community work and describe any **TWO** (2) of them.
(10 marks)
3. With suitable examples, discuss **FOUR** (4) skills in group work processes.
(10 marks)
4. Explain any **FOUR** (4) structural factors that influence organizational culture.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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**PERKEMBANGAN PROFESIONAL INTEGRASI
TEORI DAN PRAKTIS**
(*Professional Development: Integrating Theory and Practice*)
SSS 3083

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 80	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 27April, 2007
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9 pagi – 12 tengahhari
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	Dr. Ling How Kee, Kamsiah Ali, Dolly Paul Carlo, Gill Raja		
No Matrik (<i>Matric No</i>)			

Arahan (<i>Instructions</i>)	: 1. Section A : Answer ALL questions Section B : Choose and answer ONE (1) question Section C : Compulsory question 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 3. You may answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH .
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SECTION A

1. Explain **THREE (3)** reasons why competency is important in social work practice.
(9 marks)
2. Briefly discuss **FOUR (4)** ethical issues related to residential care and give an example of each.
(12 marks)
3. A social worker carries out many different roles when working with young offenders. Briefly describe **THREE (3)** of the roles.
(9 marks)
4. Describe **THREE (3)** specific skills social workers need when working in child protection and explain why these skills are necessary.
(10 marks)

SECTION B

1. Discuss **THREE (3)** key principles in community work practice and give examples of how they can be promoted when working with marginalised communities.
(15 marks)
2. Community development, community action and community planning are **THREE (3)** different strands of community work. Compare the three strands particularly on how they differ in bringing about change.
(15 marks)

SECTION C

1. Choose **ONE (1)** of the practice areas below:
 - (i) child care
 - (ii) elderly
 - (iii) people with learning disabilities
 - a. Discuss the knowledge and skills you need in order to practice competently.
(15 marks)
 - b. Discuss **TWO (2)** possible challenges you may face when working in this area and how you would resolve them.
(10 marks)



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KELUARGA DAN KANAK-KANAK
(Family and Child Welfare)

SSS 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 – 5.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1.	Section A: Compulsory question
		Section B: Chose and answer TWO questions only.
		Section C: Chose and answer ONE question only.
	2.	Answer only in ENGLISH.
	3.	Dictionary is provided.

Section A

You are a social worker. You have received a referral from a kindergarten teacher who is worried about a four-year-old boy, Awang. She had noticed a bad bruise on his shoulder. She said that the boy, known to be a hyperactive child, came from a loving family who were very patient with him. However, two months ago the father died in a motorbike accident. Since then his mother has been going out to work, selling cakes in the morning and cleaning at a factory in the evening.

The mother looks as if she has lost a lot of weight over the last two months. She seems tired and irritable. Before the accident she was always so cheerful and never forgot to give her son a hug before she left. Now she just hurries away. He is collected from the kindergarten by his 13 year old sister who no longer seems to be going to school. The mother has two other children, both boys, attending primary school.

Your colleague overhears the referral and says you had better start finding a place in the children home for the boy.

1. a. What are your initial thoughts and concerns as you gather information about this case?
(12 marks)
- b. What areas would you try to explore with Awang, his mother and others?
(12 marks)
- c. Do you agree or disagree with your colleague's advice? Explain your answer.
(6 marks)

Section B

1. a. Describe the **FIVE (5)** steps taken in Permanency Planning and explain why these steps constitute good child care practice.
(10 marks)
- b. If reuniting the child with the birth parents is not possible, discuss the possible advantages and disadvantages of adoption by a relative.
(10 marks)
2. When promoting the 'International Year of the Family', the United Nations (1991), adopted the slogan, "Building the smallest democracy at the heart of society".
 - a. Explain why democratically run families could reduce the incidence of spouse abuse.
(10 marks)
 - b. Describe **THREE (3)** other measures which could be taken to reduce abuse between partners. Give reasons.
(10 marks)

3. Survivors of child sexual abuse, commonly have four broad categories of feelings that can impact on their lives.
- a. State these categories. (4 marks)
 - b. Explain why they occur. (8 marks)
 - c. Describe the range of ways they may be expressed. (4 marks)
 - d. For each category give an example of how the feelings can begin to be healed. (4 marks)
- 4 a. Explain why the concept of cultural safety is important in child care. (10 marks)
- b. Describe by giving examples how this could be applied to children living in a children's home. (10 marks)

Section C

1. Describe briefly the difference between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles. Explain why one is preferred over the other. (10 marks)
2. A 'family wheel' can be used to gather information from a person with health problems that may be connected to their family life. Describe briefly the **FOUR (4)** areas explored in this wheel and why. (10 marks)
3. Explain what is an 'ecomap' and why it is a useful tool for social workers working with children. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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PENYIMPANGAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN PEMULIHAN
(Deviance and Reformatory Services)

SSS 3013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 Mei 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only. Section B: COMPULSORY question.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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Section A

1. Select any **ONE** (1) of the following centers (Pusat Serenti, Henry Gurney School and Sekolah Tunas Bakti) and discuss how it operates as an alternative punishment within Malaysian criminal justice system.
(20 marks)
2. Criminalization of deviance changes overtime. Critically analyse the processes of criminalisation within the criminal justice system in contemporary Malaysian society by giving **TWO** (2) examples.
(20 marks)
3. Define the concept of deviance. Using **TWO** (2) examples explain why and how these behaviour are defined as deviant.
(20 marks)
4. Compare 'deinstitutionalisation', 'decarceration' and 'privatisation' in terms of the scope and nature of social control.
(20 marks)
5. Choose **TWO** (2) different theoretical perspectives in explaining the incidence of deviance in society. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the theories.
(20 marks)

Section B

1. Choose **TWO** (2) case studies below:
 - i. Challenging the Tradition: In Some Families Violence Is a Way of Life by Steven Krugman
 - ii. A Family Systems Approach to the Treatment of Codependency by Christine Curry
 - iii. Forensic Social Work: A Case of Infidelity, Intoxication, and Homicide by Jose B. Ashford and Larry Whirl
 - iv. Yonkers: A New Tale of Two Cities by Jacqueline B. Mondros and Neil McGuffin
 - v. Working with the Urban Poor by Myrtle Parnell and Jo VanderKloot
 - vi. Couple Counseling with Lesbian Women by Natalie Jane woodman
- a. Discuss the challenges that you may face in working with the two cases you have chosen.
(10 marks)
- b. Explain how personal values may affect your work with the client groups in the case studies.
(10 marks)